



WASHINGTON DAILY HERALD.

VOL. 27. NO. 45

WASHINGTON C. H., OHIO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1912

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The court also refused Attorney General Hogan's request that it abandon its usual custom of waiting a week to issue a mandate to the court of common pleas to carry the three-year penitentiary sentence into effect and issue the mandate at once. The mandate will not be delivered to the lower court until next Tuesday, and meanwhile Diegel will be at liberty unless his bondsmen surrender him.

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Former President Addresses Constitutional Convention.



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Wife of England's Premier Is an Enthusiastic Skater



Photo by American Press Association.

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Justice Werner Raps Reckless Autoists

**Pedestrians Cannot Be Held Negligent
in Not Watching for Autos--Prob-
ability That Tax Will Be Removed in
Time.**

Motorists who have made close study of automobile legislation declare there has been a noticeable change, during the past year, in the attitude of the public and legislators toward motor vehicle legislation, which in many states was primarily urged for revenue producing purposes and to effect proper means of identification.

While there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the extent of the injury, if any, done by motor vehicles to the highways, the fact remains that many millions of dollars annually in license fees which in nearly every instance revert to the fund for highway construction or maintenance.

It is the general belief that with the increased usage of the automobile in rural communities, the time is not far distant when the fees paid for registration and licenses will be materially reduced in all the states and in many possibly, entirely eliminated.

There is on the other hand a demand for more stringent laws governing the operation of automobiles, this being especially true as regards the identification of operators owing to the great number of accidents, especially in the larger cities, where reckless and incompetent drivers endeavor to avoid detection after causing an accident.

The Touring Club of America in advocating safe and sane driving calls attention to the recent decision of the court of appeals of New York which is of particular interest to owners and operators of motor vehicles, as it restates a well established principle of law with respect to the rights of pedestrians and reference to the opinion is pertinent at this time.

The case in question was of a woman, who was run down by an automobile at a street crossing, and according to the decision the rights of pedestrians at street crossings within such limitations as the police shall set at congested corners are paramount. A person on foot is not required as a matter of law, to stop and look before crossing the street at a street crossing and while a person might be injured in taking every precaution, yet he has not been negligent in the opinion of the court.

Justice Werner, in writing the opinion says, "The rule which fixed the rights of drivers of ordinary vehicles in the use of street crossings cannot be relaxed in favor of automobiles and while they are instrumentalities which afford great pleasure, convenience and utility to many, they are undoubtedly sources of danger to many more." The police authorities in many cities should recognize the importance of this decision which not only affects operators of automobiles but motor-horses as well for according to statistics recently published the number of persons killed in the streets by them is still much larger than those killed by automobiles.

The Touring Club of America is presenting to the executives of the various states the recommendations of the club's committee on resolutions adopted by the American Road con-

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E.T. EVANS

gress, one of which provides that the unnecessary use of warning signals should be avoided and that an adequate warning signal should produce an abrupt sound sufficiently loud to be heard under all conditions of traffic and that its use except as a warning of danger should be prohibited by law.

Pythian Sisters Hold Initiation

The Pythian Sisters, Washington Temple, 380, assembled in the beautiful lodge hall of the new K. P. castle for their first initiation Tuesday night.

The evening marked an epoch in the history of the order, not alone in that it was the first gathering in the new home, but also in the great enthusiasm of the occasion and in the initiation of the largest class of candidates that has been received at one time.

The Sir Knights are recognizing more and more what the Pythian Sisters mean to the order and what valuable aid is within their gift.

The evening's work was very well put on by the newly elected officers and the degree staff.

The new officers are: Most Excellent Chief, Jennie B. Beck; Excellent Senior, Laura C. Eyre; Excellent Junior, Florence Wilson; Manager, Sadie Blackmore; Protector, Jessie Wain; Guard of the Outer Castle, Emma Mershon; Mistress of Records and Correspondence, Mrs. Ida Gillespie; Mistress of Finance, Ida Sites.

The candidates included: Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Snider, Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Tracey, Mrs. Glen Speaks, Miss Annette Stafford, Miss Flora Allen, Mrs. Hattie Brown, Mrs. Cora Hoffman, Mr. J. W. Kershner.

After the regular initiatory work the women repaired to the banquet hall and enjoyed a social hour, with light refreshments served by the refreshment committee.

COULD HAVE SAVED MONEY.

You could save money by spending it right, as well as by laying it aside. For instance there are many people who do not buy the right medicine for their ailments, and pay out many dollars before they learn just what to do.

Mrs. Alex. Dumas, of Malone, N. Y., knows this now. She says "A very heavy cold settled on my lungs last winter and for three months I coughed almost constantly. At night I could hardly get any sleep. I tried several medicines but none of them did me any good. Then I thought I would use Vinol and it began to help my cough from almost the first dose. "I do not cough at all now, I can sleep well and have gained much strength, all because I took your splendid tonic."

When you buy Vinol for your cough, or to build you up, you are getting the best remedy that can be had and will not need to experiment with any others. We guarantee Vinol to do you good, and will give back your money if you are not well satisfied. Blackmer & Tanquary, Druggists, Washington C. H., O.

HOW TO GROW THICK HAIR.

Cleanse the hair and scalp from all scurf and dandruff, strengthen and stimulate the roots by using Mrs. Mason's Old English Shampoo Cream. Nothing like it, only 25c. Mrs. Mason was a noted English authority on the hair. Blackmer & Tanquary and other druggists.

Nine Hoboes Sheltered Last Night

Nine "hoboes," driven in by the blizzard, applied at the station house for shelter Tuesday night. They were taken care of in the back room, where a big fire was in full blast all night. They claimed to want to work, but not being able to find it.

Last night's heavy snow offered plenty of work this morning and it was suggested that they could pay for their lodging and earn a good breakfast by shoveling snow that certainly ought to be off the sidewalks.

**PURITY POTATO CHIPS
SOLD AT ALL GROCERIES.**

WHY DO THEY DO IT?

There are many strange facts about animals which no one has ever seemed able to understand or explain. Here are a few of them:

A fly will crawl to the top of a window pane, fly back to the bottom, and crawl up again. Hardly ever does it fly up and crawl down. It has been known, however, to repeat the former process 32 times without stopping.

Hens scratch for food always with the sun behind them, so that its rays will reflect on the tiny particles. Yet a blind hen, for whom this reason does not hold, always manages to get the sun behind her when she scratches—and she will not miss a single kernel, either.

Cats hardly ever lie with their feet to the fire. In most cases they lie instead with their left side turned toward it. But dogs invariably lie with their forepaws to the fire.

A mouse overlooks a perfectly safe food supply, sufficient for a meal, or two, to enjoy the perilous pleasures of an unlimited store. It will hide near the food and come out to nibble when it is hungry, for it is not true that a mouse runs to its hole at the first alarm.

Anyone can be a snake charmer. Find a harmless little garter snake, or something of the sort, and keep him in a box in the house, visiting him and feeding him daily. In about three months he will crawl to you for food when he sees you coming.

Some queer ways of doing things are explainable, however. Do you know, for instance, why a dog always turns around two or three times before he lies down? It is because his remote ancestors, "way back in the prehistoric times, had to scratch around in the leaves for a bed before they could find a convenient place to lie in.

HYPNOTISM BY TELEGRAPH

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PIANOS

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J. A. SMALLEY,
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THE YELLOW FRONT

The Home of Quality for 24 years

FRESH LOT OF CHEESE TODAY.

Neufschatel, 5 cents each.
Philadelphia Cream, 10 cents each.
Brick Cheese, 25 cents per pound.
New York Cream Cheese, 25 cents per pound.
Pimento Cream Cheese, in glass, 15 cents.
American Roquefort, in glass, 15 cents.
Elkhorn Potted, 10 cents each.

Tomorrow Morning We will have Fresh Kale and Spinach, New Tomatoes, Hot House Cucumbers, Green Onions, Radishes, Parsley Head Lettuce, Curly Lettuce and Celery.
Malaga Grapes, very fine, 15c per pound.

DIRECT FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST MAKERS

Cheney Brothers'

Shower Proof Foulards

Patterns Absolutely Different, Unique,
Charming Beyond Words

NOTHING MORE BEAUTIFUL in Silks has ever been shown in our store than these New Spring Showerproof Foulards. They're the Famous Cheney Bros. weave which is a guarantee of quality and exclusiveness. You'll marvel at the wonderful printings in the Brocade and Shadow effects and the colorings in shades of Tan and Blue are simply beautiful. Let us show you this splendid exhibit of Foulard Silks for Spring. At no other store here will you see these patterns—Cheney Bros' Shower Proof Foulards are exclusive at this store.

Priced at 85c and \$1.25 per yard

J. W. Smith

Justice Werner Raps Reckless Autoists

Pedestrians Cannot Be Held Negligent in Not Watching for Autos—Prob- ability That Tax Will Be Removed in Time.

Motorists who have made close study of automobile legislation declare there has been a noticeable change, during the past year, in the attitude of the public and legislators toward motor vehicle legislation, which in many states was primarily urged for revenue producing purposes and to effect proper means of identification.

While there is a wide divergence of opinion as to the extent of the injury, if any, done by motor vehicles to the highways, the fact remains that many millions of dollars annually in license fees which in nearly every instance revert to the fund for highway construction or maintenance. It is the general belief that with the increased usage of the automobile in rural communities, the time is not far distant when the fees paid for registration and licenses will be materially reduced in all the states and in many possibly, entirely eliminated.

There is on the other hand a demand for more stringent laws governing the operation of automobiles, this being especially true as regards the identification of operators owing to the great number of accidents, especially in the larger cities, where reckless and incompetent drivers endeavor to avoid detection after causing an accident.

The Touring Club of America in advocating safe and sane driving calls attention to the recent decision of the court of appeals of New York which is of particular interest to owners and operators of motor vehicles, as it restates a well established principle of law with respect to the rights of pedestrians and reference to the opinion is pertinent at this time.

The case in question was of a woman, who was run down by an automobile at a street crossing, and according to the decision the rights of pedestrians at street crossings within such limitations as the police shall not at congested corners are paramount. A person on foot is not required as a matter of law, to stop and look before crossing the street at a street crossing and while a person might be injured in taking every precaution, yet he has not been negligent in the opinion of the court.

Justice Werner in writing the opinion says: "The rule which fixed the rights of drivers of ordinary vehicles in the use of street crossings cannot be relaxed in favor of automobiles and while they are instrumentalities which afford great pleasure, convenience and utility to many, they are undoubtedly sources of danger to many more." The police authorities in many cities should recognize the importance of this decision which not only affects operators of automobiles but motor-horses as well for according to statistics recently published the number of persons killed in the streets by them is still much larger than those killed by automobiles.

The Touring Club of America is presenting to the executives of the various states the recommendations of the club's committee on resolutions adopted by the American Road con-

gress, one of which provides that the unnecessary use of warning signals should be avoided and that an adequate warning signal should produce an abrupt sound sufficiently loud to be heard under all conditions of traffic and that its use except as a warning of danger should be prohibited by law.

Pythian Sisters Hold Initiation

The Pythian Sisters, Washington Temple, 380, assembled in the beautiful lodge hall of the new K. P. castle for their first initiation Tuesday night.

The evening marked an epoch in the history of the order, not alone in that it was the first gathering in the new home, but also in the great enthusiasm of the occasion and in the initiation of the largest class of candidates that has been received at one time.

The Sir Knights are recognizing more and more what the Pythian Sisters mean to the order and what valuable aid is within their gift.

The evening's work was very well put on by the newly elected officers and the degree staff.

The new officers are: Most Excellent Chief, Jennie B. Beck; Excellent Senior, Laura C. Eyre; Excellent Junior, Florence Wilson; Manager, Sadie Blackmore; Protector, Jessie Waln; Guard of the Outer Castle, Emma Merhoun; Mistress of Records and Correspondence, Mrs. Ida Gillespie; Mistress of Finance, Ida Sites. The candidates included: Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Snider, Mr. and Mrs. John Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Tracey, Mrs. Glen Speaks, Miss Annette Stafford, Miss Flora Allen, Mrs. Hattie Brown, Mrs. Cordia Huffman, Mr. J. W. Kershner.

After the regular initiatory work the women repaired to the banquet hall and enjoyed a social hour, with light refreshments served by the refreshment committee.

COULD HAVE SAVED MONEY.

You could save money by spending it right, as well as by laying it aside. For instance there are many people who do not buy the right medicine for their ailments, and pay out many dollars before they learn just what to do.

Mrs. Alex. Dumas, of Malone, N. Y., knows this now. She says: "A very heavy cold settled on my lungs last winter and for three months I coughed almost constantly. At night I could hardly get any sleep. I tried several medicines but none of them did me any good. Then I thought I would use Vinol and it began to help my cough from almost the first dose."

"I do not cough at all now, I can sleep well and have gained much strength, all because I took your splendid tonic."

When you buy Vinol for your cough, or to build you up, you are getting the best remedy that can be had and will not need to experiment with any others. We guarantee Vinol to do you good, and will give back your money if you are not well satisfied. Blackmer & Tanquary, Druggists, Washington C. H., O.

HOW TO GROW THICK HAIR.

Cleanse the hair and scalp from all scurf and dandruff, strengthen and stimulate the roots by using Mrs. Mason's Old English Shampoo Cream. Nothing like it, only 25c. Mrs. Mason was a noted English authority on the hair. Blackmer & Tanquary and other druggists.

Nine Hoboes Sheltered Last Night

Nine "hobos", driven in by the blizzard, applied at the station house for shelter Tuesday night. They were taken care of in the back room, where a big fire was in full blast all night. They claimed to want to work, but not being able to find it.

Last night's heavy snow offered plenty of work this morning and it was suggested that they could pay for their lodging and earn a good breakfast by shoveling snow that certainly ought to be off the sidewalks.

**PURITY POTATO CHIPS
SOLD AT ALL GROCERIES.**

WHY DO THEY DO IT?

There are many strange facts about animals which no one has ever seemed able to understand or explain. Here are a few of them:

A fly will crawl to the top of a window pane, fly back to the bottom, and crawl up again. Hardly ever does it fly up and crawl down. It has been known, however, to repeat the former process 32 times without stopping.

Hens scratch for food always with the sun behind them, so that its rays will reflect on the tiny particles. Yet a blind hen, for whom this reason does not hold, always manages to get the sun behind her when she scratches—and she will not miss a single kernel, either.

Cats hardly ever lie with their feet to the fire. In most cases they lie instead with their left side turned toward it. But dogs invariably lie with their forepaws to the fire.

A mouse overlooks a perfectly safe food supply, sufficient for a meal or two, to enjoy the perilous pleasures of an unlimited store. It will hide near the food and come out to nibble when it is hungry, for it is not true that a mouse runs to its hole at the first alarm.

Anyone can be a snake charmer. Find a harmless little garter snake or something of the sort, and keep him in a box in the house, visiting him and feeding him daily. In about three months he will crawl to you for food when he sees you coming.

Some queer ways of doing things are explainable, however. Do you know, for instance, why a dog always turns around two or three times before he lies down? It is because his remote ancestors, way back in the prehistoric times, had to scratch around in the leaves for a bed before they could find a convenient place to lie in.

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Elias Baker Dies At Home of Son

Mr. Elias Baker, a well known farmer of this county, died at the home of his son, Mr. W. F. Baker, on the Staunton pike, Wednesday morning at six o'clock, aged 64 years.

For the past two months, Mr. Baker has been ill and for some weeks there has been no hope of recovery.

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Jessie W. Smith

Our Specialty Good Photos.

Work That Sells
Strictly On Its Merit

Hays' Studio

PLUMBING!

AGAIN IN BUSINESS.

For prompt service, satisfactory work, reasonable prices, call Citiz. Phone 1128

E.T. EVANS

PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Dr. G. S. Hodson is attending the auto show in Cincinnati.

Mr. William Campbell is attending the Auto Show in Cincinnati.

Mr. J. M. Baker returned Tuesday night from a business trip to Detroit, Mich.

Miss Lina Willis left this afternoon for Granville to be the guest of Miss McKibben.

Mr. Harve Wilson of Cleveland visited his father, Mr. S. O. Wilson during the past week.

Eugene W. Mendenhall, of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, was here Tuesday on business.

Miss Blanche Patton will visit at her home in Sabina during the few days vacation in the Public Schools.

Miss Bertha Stoddard, of Columbus is spending Washington's birthday with her mother, Mrs. Susan Stoddard.

Mr. P. A. Altland arrived from Cincinnati last evening to spend several days with his daughter, Mrs. Ray F. Zander.

Miss E. Cree Butler went to Carrollton Wednesday to spend the Washington's birthday vacation in the schools.

Miss Emily Tanzev went to Oxford, Friday morning to attend the Washington birthday "prom" at Miami University.

Mrs. Martha Brundige and Miss Mabel Graham left this evening for their homes in Xenia to remain until school opens Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Toops go to Mt. Sterling Wednesday evening to spend the vacation which will take the place of the usual spring vacation.

Messrs. Ed Hudson, Grant Hays, C. A. Cave and U. G. Cannon, of Jeffersonville, went to Cincinnati today to attend the auto show.

Miss Lulu Theobald has returned from a week's stay in Cleveland and is spending the coming week in the wholesale millinery houses of Columbus.

Many friends are congratulating Mrs. A. E. Pine today on her 81st birthday and hoping that she will be spared to her devoted family to enjoy many more natal days.

Miss Esther Leland left Thursday for Cincinnati where she will attend the auto show and visit friends for a few days before going to Hamilton to be the guest of Miss Helen Milders.

Caudle Lunacy Case Abruptly Withdrawn

Rev. Frank McCoy, wife and baby were called from Pittsburgh, Pa., by the serious illness of Mr. McCoy's sister, Mrs. Lewis Moore. Mr. McCoy's mother, Mrs. Mary Moore, is also very ill at his home south of town. She is in her ninetieth year and has sustained a broken hip and other injuries during the past few years.

Mrs. George Fabb and little son arrived from Cincinnati Wednesday to be the guest of Mrs. Fabb's father, Mr. James McLean and brother, Mr. Chas. McLean and family at their delightful country home. Mr. and Mrs. Will Riddle and daughter, Hildreth, of London, were the McLean's guests the first of the week.

Mrs. Frank Mayer spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Ione Bryant, at Mt. Carmel hospital. Mrs. Bryant is improving rapidly and it is thought will be able to come home in a couple of weeks.

Rev. W. I. Campbell goes to South Salem in the morning to assist in the closing meetings of a revival held during the past fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Haines attended the funeral of Mr. Haines' cousin, Mrs. Alta Smith at New Vienna Tuesday.

Mrs. Jane Eyre and son, Will, went to New Vienna Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Eyre's niece, Mrs. Alta Smith.

Mrs. Luther Minshall, of Columbus, is the guest of her son, Floyd, and daughter, Mrs. Jess Backenstoe, for the week.

Commissioner Harry Brown is attending a sale on the Selsor farm, near South Solon today.

CLUB NEWS

With Mrs. Maggie Hopkins, chairman of the literature department presiding, the Browning club opened for a spicy session last night.

Before the program, Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, president, called for a vote of the club to decide upon next year's course of study. Norway, Sweden and Denmark were the countries chosen.

There was some discussion in regard to the Browning club taking up civic work to improve the city, along lines formerly followed.

Substituting for Mrs. Lydia V. Brown, Mrs. Carpenter presented important magazine news, late developments and interesting facts connected with celebrities, also giving credit to the influence magazines are having on great issues.

Mrs. Hallie Whelpley supplemented Mrs. Carpenter's talk with a very attractive short story, "The Making of a Militant."

Mrs. Josie Kerr had a fine paper on "Dramatists and Plays." During the past 25 years there have been more good dramas written than at any time since Shakespeare. Mrs. Kerr brought to review with much interest a number of noted present-day dramatists. The future outlook is very hopeful.

"Present Day Novelists" were capably presented by Mrs. Clara G. White, the club thoroughly interested in her selection from such a wide field.

There were two much enjoyed piano numbers, a solo by Edwards Hopkins and solo by Miss Goldie Ryan, enthusiastically encored.

Mrs. Mary A. Caudle, the Wilmington matron, who figured in a highly sensational and mysterious affair both in this city and at Jeffersonville and who was taken to Wilmington Monday evening to stand trial on the charge of lunacy, has been freed, and is now at her home.

The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday contained the following information concerning the case:

"An affidavit was filed before Judge Kimbrough Monday, alleging the insanity of Mrs. Frank Caudle, who had left her home ten days before, and who telephoned her son from Washington C. H. Monday morning. A warrant was issued and an officer was sent for her, returning in the evening with her and a hearing will be had in the probate court today."

Following the publication of the above, Mr. Caudle concluded to drop the case and withdraw his affidavit. It also develops that he will not prosecute the man in the case, Spencer-Dean, who was caught at Jeffersonville Monday night and forced to give up \$350 belonging to Mrs. Caudle.

OFFICE HOURS POSTOFFICE, FEB. 22, 1912

Open 6:30 to 10 a. m. City carriers will make one full delivery. No service on rural routes. Patrons can get their mail by calling at office from 6:30 to 10 a. m.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The funeral services of Mrs. Isaac Cavine, who died at the residence 2 1-2 miles east of this city on the Bogus road, Tuesday morning, will be held Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Sun time, at the residence. The remains will be taken to Perry county for burial.

"THE COUNTY SHERIFF"

No author of recent years has written more successful plays than has Lem B. Parker, the author of the new "County Sheriff." As usual, he has combined the many sparkling dramatic scenes with plenty of good, clean, witty comedy, the kind that all enjoy. Among some of his most successful plays may be mentioned "The Phantom Detective," "Dora Thorne" and a score of others, but in not one of these has he so happily blended the many intense dramatic and amusing situations together with the story of human interest as in this latest play, "The County Sheriff," which will be presented with a large and capable cast and a complete scenic production at the Empire Opera house on Saturday, February 24th.

COURT ADJOURNED.

Common Pleas court adjourned Tuesday evening following the verdict in the case of English vs. Sheridan, and the jury was discharged until next Monday morning at nine o'clock.

The next case on the docket is that of Myrtle Burke vs. Mrs. Ghrist, carried up from the court of Justice Koontz, in which the ownership of a horse and carriage is involved.

Annual Colonial entertainment at Stinson Conservatory Friday evening at 7:30. Admission 10c.

WILL WED IN WILMINGTON.

Charles A. Moats, of this city, has taken out a license at Wilmington to wed Miss Minnie Hamilton of that place.

ORCHESTRA PROGRAM AT MEN'S SUPPER.

One of the enjoyable features of the Men's Supper at Grace M. E. church tomorrow night, will be a fine program of music occupying 2 hours, to be rendered during the evening by Mr. Chas. Johnson's orchestra of ten musicians.

DECEMBER TAX COLLECTION.

An unofficial estimate of the total December tax collection, just closed, places the amount paid into the county treasurer's office at \$158,608.14.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a really delicious wholesome breakfast.

Want ads are profitable.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

LODGE NEWS

IMPERIAL DEGREE STAFF

The Imperial Degree Staff of Washington C. H. Odd Fellows Lodge will confer the first degree Thursday evening in this city. Whenever this noted degree staff confers this rank a great crowd is assured. About twenty lodges will be represented at this meeting and every member of Temple Lodge is expected to be present. The staff will go to Wilmington on the 27th to confer the degree upon a large class at a District Grand Lodge meeting held at that time.

GARFIELD COMMANDERY

NO 28, K. T.
Stated conclave Wednesday evening, February 21st, 1912, at 7 p. m. sharp.

WERTER H. MALLOW, E. C.
W. E. ROBINSON, Recorder.

ATTENTION.

Regular meeting of John M. Bell Post No. 119, G. A. R., Thursday evening, February 22nd, 1912. Come out comrades as there is business of importance to come before the post. By order of

D. R. JACOBS, P. C.
J. M. NEWLAND, Adjt.

BIBLE DISCOURSE TONIGHT.

Remember the Free Bible Discourse given tonight at Memorial Hall at 7:30 p. m., by the noted Lecturer J. A. Bohnet, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Appropriate music will be furnished, also a vocal solo will be rendered by Mrs. Herbert Holdren.

L. O. T. M.

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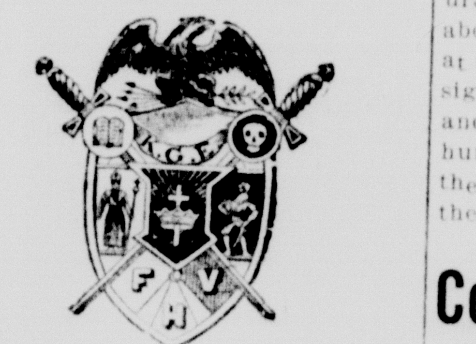
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Recitation by Lucy Roseboom
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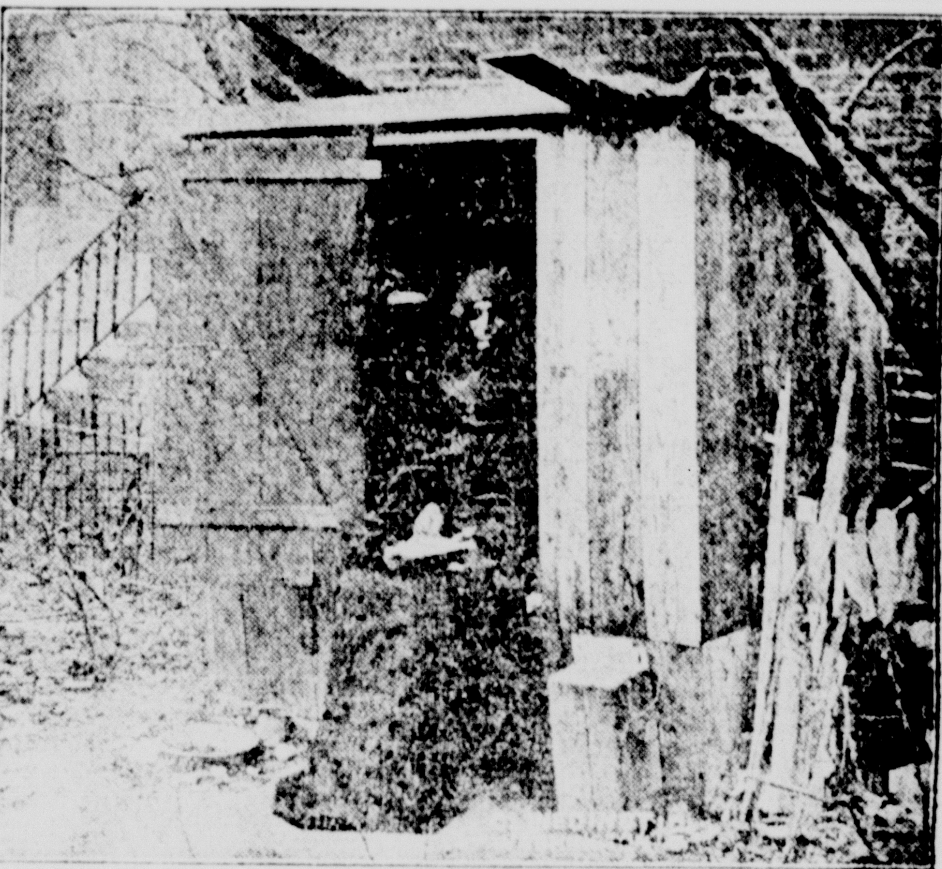
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PROGRAMME Of The Fayette County Teachers' Association

To Be Held At The
Washington C. H. High School Building
SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1912

MORNING SESSION—10 O'CLOCK
Music By the Association
Invocation
Music By the Association
Address L. S. Ivins
Supervisor of Agriculture
Lebanon, Ohio.

MUSIC Boys' Glee Club, W. H. S.
AFTERNOON SESSION—1 O'CLOCK
Music W. H. S. Glee Club
Address The Essential Factors in Teaching,
Prof. Frederick Truedley,
Ohio University,
Athens, Ohio
MUSIC Boys' Glee Club
Presiden, AMY CONN

Sion Collars

Oldest Brand In America

We Want Your Trade

Solely Upon the Merits
Of Our Work

Make An Appointment
TODAY

Herbert C. Campbell

PHOTOGRAPHER

Over Fayette County Bank

DANCING SCHOOL

EAGLES' HALL

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 23

Beginners' Class 7:30 to 9. Assembly 9 to 12.

PERCE PEARCE, Instructor.

Money For The New Year

We arrange loans on Furniture, Pianos and Stock.
Long time, easy payments. See us if you need money

CAPITOL LOAN CO. Passenger Bldg. S. Fayette Street
Opposite Arlington Hotel
B-1 516 W Citizens 1714

PEOPLE You Know

Dr. G. S. Hodson is attending the auto show in Cincinnati.

Mr. William Campbell is attending the Auto Show in Cincinnati.

Mr. J. M. Baker returned Tuesday night from a business trip to Detroit, Mich.

Miss Lina Willis left this afternoon for Granville to be the guest of Miss McKibben.

Mr. Harve Wilson of Cleveland visited his father, Mr. S. O. Wilson during the past week.

Eugene W. Mendenhall, of the Ohio Department of Agriculture, Columbus, was here Tuesday on business.

Miss Blanche Patton will visit at her home in Sabina during the few days vacation in the Public Schools.

Miss Bertha Stoddard, of Columbus is spending Washington's birthday with her mother, Mrs. Susan Stoddard.

Mr. P. A. Altland arrived from Cincinnati last evening to spend several days with his daughter, Mrs. Ray F. Zane.

Miss E. Cree Butler went to Carrollton Wednesday to spend the Washington's birthday vacation in the schools.

Miss Emily Tanzey went to Oxford, Friday morning to attend the Washington birthday "prom" at Miami University.

Mrs. Martha Brundige and Miss Mabel Graham left this evening for their homes in Xenia to remain until school opens Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Toops go to Mt. Sterling Wednesday evening to spend the vacation which will take the place of the usual spring vacation.

Messrs. Ed Hudson, Grant Hays, C. A. Cave and U. G. Cannon, of Jeffersonville, went to Cincinnati today to attend the auto show.

Miss Lulu Theobald has returned from a week's stay in Cleveland and is spending the coming week in the wholesale millinery houses of Columbus.

Many friends are congratulating Mrs. A. E. Pine today on her 81st birthday and hoping that she will be spared to her devoted family to enjoy many more natal days.

Miss Esther Leland left Thursday for Cincinnati where she will attend the auto show and visit friends for a few days before going to Hamilton to be the guest of Miss Helen Milders.

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Caudle Lunacy Case Abruptly Withdrawn

Rev. Frank McCoy, wife and baby were called from Pittsburgh, Pa., by the serious illness of Mr. McCoy's sister, Mrs. Lewis Moore. Mr. McCoy's mother, Mrs. Mary Moore, is also very ill at his home south of town. She is in her sixtieth year and has sustained a broken hip and other injuries during the past few years.

Mrs. George Fabb and little son arrived from Cincinnati Wednesday to be the guest of Mrs. Fabb's father, Mr. James McLean and brother, Mr. Chas. McLean and family at their delightful country home. Mr. and Mrs. Will Riddle and daughter, Hildreth, of London, were the McLean's guests the first of the week.

Mrs. Frank Mayer spent Tuesday with her mother, Mrs. Ione Bryant, at Mt. Carmel hospital. Mrs. Bryant is improving rapidly and it is thought will be able to come home in a couple of weeks.

Rev. W. I. Campbell goes to South Salem in the morning to assist in the closing meetings of a revival held during the past fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Haines attended the funeral of Mr. Haines' cousin, Mrs. Alta Smith at New Vienna Tuesday.

Mrs. Jane Eyre and son, Will, went to New Vienna Tuesday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Eyre's niece, Mrs. Alta Smith.

Mrs. Luther Minshall, of Columbus, is the guest of her son, Floyd, and daughter, Mrs. Jess Backenstoe, for the week.

Commissioner Harry Brown is attending a sale on the Selsor farm, near South Solon today.

CLUB NEWS

With Mrs. Maggie Hopkins, chairman of the literature department, presiding, the Browning club opened for a spicy session last night.

Before the program, Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, president, called for a vote of the club to decide upon next year's course of study. Norway, Sweden and Denmark were the countries chosen.

There was some discussion in regard to the Browning club taking up civic work to improve the city, along lines formerly followed.

Substituting for Mrs. Lydia V. Brown, Mrs. Carpenter presented important magazine news, late developments and interesting facts connected with celebrities, also giving credit to the influence magazines are having on great issues.

Mrs. Hallie Whelpley supplemented Mrs. Carpenter's talk with a very attractive short story, "The Making of a Militant."

Mrs. Josie Kerr had a fine paper on "Dramatists and Plays." During the past 25 years there have been more good dramas written than at any time since Shakespeare. Mrs. Kerr brought to review with much interest a number of noted present-day dramatists. The future outlook is very hopeful.

"Present Day Novelists" were capably presented by Mrs. Clara G. White, the club thoroughly interested in her selection from such a wide field.

There were two much enjoyed piano numbers, a solo by Edwards Hopkins and solo by Miss Goldie Ryan, enthusiastically endorsed.

Mrs. Mary A. Caudle, the Wilmington matron, who figured in a highly sensational and mysterious affair both in this city and at Jeffersonville and who was taken to Wilmington Monday evening to stand trial on the charge of lunacy, has been freed, and is now at her home.

The Wilmington Journal of Wednesday contained the following information concerning the case:

"An affidavit was filed before Judge Kimbrough Monday, alleging the insanity of Mrs. Frank Caudle, who had left her home ten days before, and who telephoned her son from Washington C. H. Monday morning. A warrant was issued and an officer was sent for her, returning in the evening with her and a hearing will be had in the probate court today."

Following the publication of the above, Mr. Caudle concluded to drop the case and withdraw his affidavit. It also develops that he will not prosecute the man in the case, Spencer-Dean, who was caught at Jeffersonville Monday night and forced to give up \$350 belonging to Mrs. Caudle.

OFFICE HOURS POSTOFFICE, FEB. 22, 1912.

Open 6:30 to 10 a. m. City carriers will make one full delivery. No service on rural routes. Patrons can get their mail by calling at office from 6:30 to 10 a. m.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The funeral services of Mrs. Isaac Cavinee, who died at the residence 2 1-2 miles east of this city on the Bogus road, Tuesday morning, will be held Friday morning at 8 o'clock, Sun time, at the residence. The remains will be taken to Perry county for burial.

"THE COUNTY SHERIFF"

No author of recent years has written more successful plays than has Lem B. Parker, the author of the new "County Sheriff." As usual, he has combined the many sparkling dramatic scenes with plenty of good, clean, witty comedy, the kind that all enjoy. Among some of his most successful plays may be mentioned "The Phantom Detective," "Dora Thorne" and a score of others, but in not one of these has he so happily blended the many intense dramatic and amusing situations together with the story of human interest as in this his latest play, "The County Sheriff," which will be presented with a large and capable cast and a complete scenic production at the Empire Opera house on Saturday, February 24th.

COURT ADJOURNED.

Common Pleas court adjourned Tuesday evening following the verdict in the case of English vs. Sheridan, and the jury was discharged until next Monday morning at nine o'clock.

The next case on the docket is that of Myrtle Burke vs. Mrs. Ghrist, carried up from the court of Justice Koontz, in which the ownership of a horse and carriage is involved.

Both women claim the property.

Annual Colonial entertainment at Stinson Conservatory Friday evening at 7:30. Admission 10c. 45 tf

WILL WED IN WILMINGTON.

Charles A. Moats, of this city, has taken out a license at Wilmington to wed Miss Minnie Hamilton of that place.

ORCHESTRA PROGRAM AT MEN'S SUPPER.

One of the enjoyable features of the Men's Supper at Grace M. E. church tomorrow night, will be a fine program of music occupying 2 hours, to be rendered during the evening by Mr. Chas. Johnson's orchestra of ten musicians.

DECEMBER TAX COLLECTION.

An unofficial estimate of the total December tax collection, just closed, places the amount paid into the county treasurer's office at \$158,608.14.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a really delicious wholesome breakfast.

Want ads are profitable.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware the signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

LODGE NEWS

IMPERIAL DEGREE STAFF

The Imperial Degree Staff of Washington C. H. Odd Fellows Lodge will confer the first degree Thursday evening in this city. Whenever this noted degree staff confers this rank a great crowd is assured. About twenty lodges will be represented at this meeting and every member of Temple Lodge is expected to be present. The staff will go to Wilmington on the 27th to confer the degree upon a large class at a District Grand Lodge meeting held at that time.

GARFIELD COMMANDERY

NO. 28, K. T.

Stated convolve Wednesday evening, February 21st, 1912, at 7 p. m. sharp.

WERTER H. MALLOW, E. C.
W. E. ROBINSON, Recorder

ATTENTION.

Regular meeting of John M. Bell Post No. 119, G. A. R., Thursday evening, February 22nd, 1912. Come out comrades as there is business of importance to come before the post. By order of

D. R. JACOBS, P. C.
J. M. NEWLAND, Adj.

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Music W. H. S. Glee Club
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Prof. Frederick Truedley,
Ohio University,
Athens, Ohio

Music Boys' Glee Club
President, Amy Conr

Washington Daily Herald

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY

W. W. MILLIKAN, President

PUBLICATION OFFICE NO. 208 EAST COURT ST., OPP. POST OFFICE

Subscriptions: By Carrier 10 Cents a Week. In advance \$5.00 for the year. By Mail and on all Free Rural Deliveries Cash in Advance \$3.00 a year; \$1.75, 6 months; \$1.00, 3 months; 35c, 1 month.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Obituaries, memorial notices, resolutions and cards of thanks will be charged for at half rates, or 25 cents per line of six words.

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 20, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington, C. H., Ohio, Under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

TELEPHONES—HOME No. 137, BELL, MAIN No. 179.

A PETULANT REPUBLIC.

The republic of Colombia feels hurt. In her estimation the United States has offered her a grave insult. It may be that the United States has insulted her, and maybe Colombia justly feels that she has been wronged, but in all probability there are two sides to the question. Colombia can get off all the antics she wants to without any fear. The situation reminds one of a sulking child that is too small to spank—her weakness is her protection.

The law of Eminent Domain ought to hold good among nations as well as it does among individuals. No nation has a right to hold up an improvement affecting the whole world simply because it belongs to it. If the right of Eminent Domain did not prevail among civilized peoples, public improvements would practically be brought to a standstill. If every party who owned a strip of land over which a public improvement was to pass, or on which it was necessary to locate some institution closely allied to the welfare of the people, could hold it for his own price and use his own choice about disposing of it at all, one-half of the men whom the public would attempt to deal with would try to make their fortunes at once.

Now it may be that the United States has not given Colombia all that was coming to her, but the probabilities are that we did. Colombia tried to block the proposition right in its inception. A statesman as you know, is human the same as anyone else, so having met a contrary customer it may be that those dealing with the little republic squeezed her a little harder than they would otherwise have done, because of her contrariness.

Colombia is not getting much sympathy. The American people are nearly always swift to be just in passing judgment on a situation even though it is necessary to accuse themselves as the wrong doers.

By the right of Eminent Domain the United States certainly had the right to whatever territory was necessary for the building of the Panama Canal, affecting as it does the commerce of the entire world, and she was not indebted to Colombia any more than the strip of territory was worth—Colombia's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Poetry - Today

SPRING AROUND THE CORNER.

Spring's around the corner
With her blue eyes full of fun;
She's peeping down the valleys
And she's romping in the sun;
Her golden hair is tossing
On the glory of the breeze
And all the white skin glistening
With her skirts above her knees.

Spring's around the corner
Waiting for the word to say
She can lift the lilac latches
Of the dewy world and stay.
A ghost of April laughter
Down a February lane,
And how her swift feet patter
On the breast of dreams again!

Spring's around the corner,
And the ice may pack its grip.
There's laughter in her blue eye
And there's scorn upon her lip.
Her bosom of the blossoms
Heaves besides the open gate.
And how her red cheeks panting
Make us hungrier to wait!

Spring's around the corner,
And her hoyden hair unbound
Is swinging in a sunlight
Of bright glory to the ground.
Her silver limbs are chining
Down the valleys of the day,
And ere we've time to know it
She'll be crowned the Queen of May.

—Baltimore Sun.

Weather Report

Washington, Feb. 21.—Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Wednesday; Thursday generally fair and colder; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Indiana—Rain or snow and cold Wednesday; Thursday generally fair; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Illinois—Snow Wednesday; cold Thursday; generally fair, with rising temperature; high northeast shifting to northwest winds, diminishing.

West Virginia—Rain or snow Wednesday; Thursday generally fair and colder; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow Wednesday; Thursday mostly cloudy, with light snow flurries; north winds becoming high in southern portion.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain turning to snow Wednesday, much colder; Thursday generally fair; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. Tuesday.

	Temp.	Weather
Columbus	50	Cloudy
New York	40	Clear
Albany	32	Clear
Atlantic City	40	Cloudy
Boston	40	Clear
Buffalo	26	Clear
Chicago	28	Cloudy
St. Louis	30	Snow
New Orleans	70	Cloudy
Washington	44	Cloudy
Philadelphia	44	Cloudy

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Indications for tomorrow:

Ohio—Generally fair and colder; high northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

Burglary Loss Fully Settled

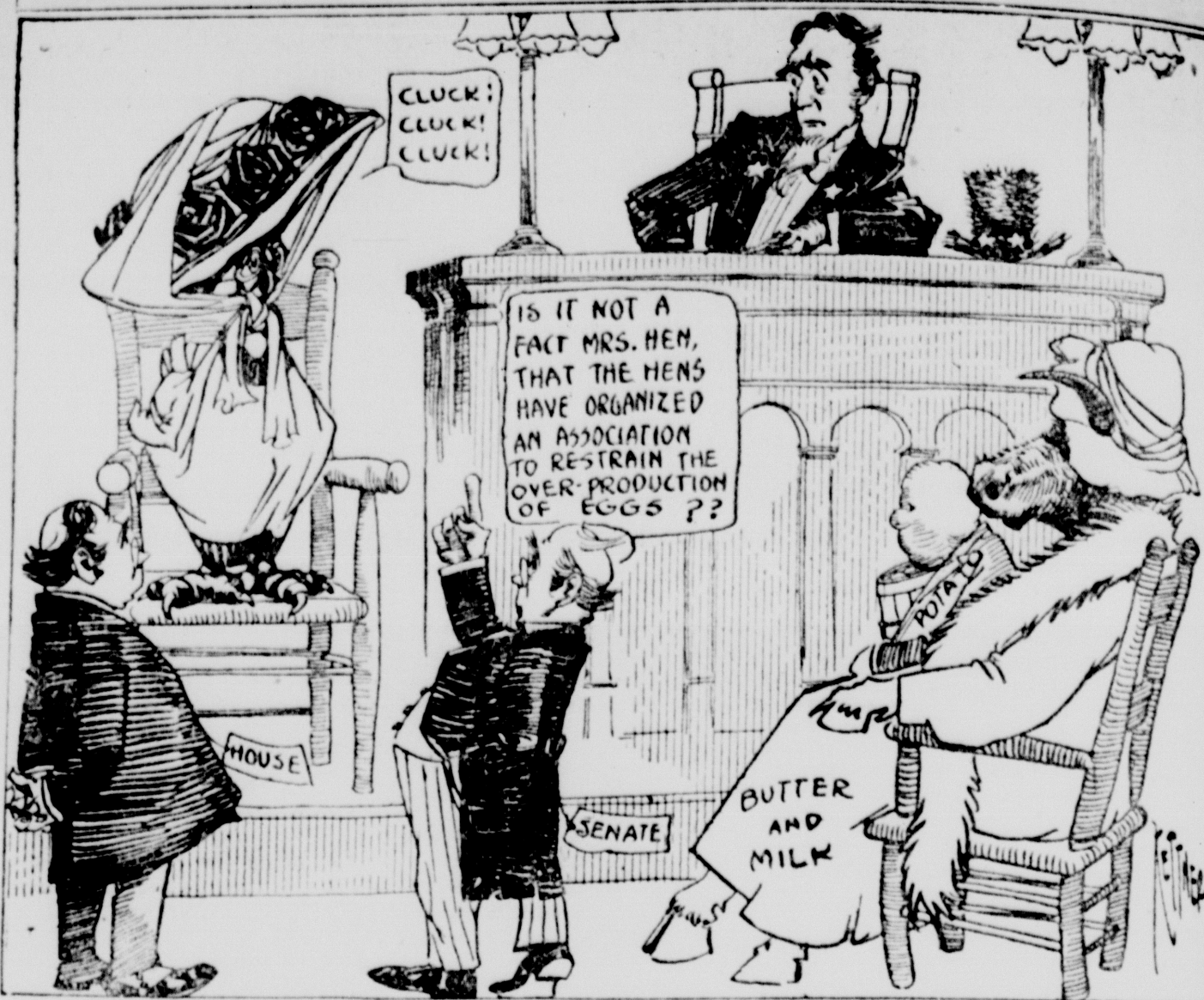
The loss sustained through the burglarizing of the Jeffersonville postoffice was adjusted Tuesday. Postmaster Williams, receiving a check covering the loss in full. The yeggs secured a small amount of money, completely ruined the office safe and sadly damaged an elegant new desk only recently installed.

The insurance company was represented by Edgar Snyder of this city.

FIRST LA GRIPPE, THEN BRONCHITIS.

Such was the case with Mrs. W. S. Bailey, McCreary, Ky. "My wife was taken down with a severe attack of la grippe, which run into bronchitis. She coughed as though she had consumption and could not sleep at night. The Doctor's medicine gave her no relief and I was advised to try Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. The first bottle gave her so much relief that she continued using it and three bottles effected a permanent cure." Mr. W. S. Bailey says he is prepared to answer all inquiries promptly. Blackmer & Tanquary.

NEXT!



Storm Takes Toll Of Eight

(Continued from Page One.)

The baby's body was found a block from the Manheim residence.

A number of negro cabins were destroyed in the outskirts of the city and on nearby plantations.

The tornado approached Shreveport from the southwest, sweeping a path through two negro sections and crossing Red river, struck two plantations where negro cabins, barns and outhouses were destroyed. In the city proper no damage was done.

BLIZZARD IS RAGING

West and Southwest In Grip of Worst Storm in Years.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Blizzards from the southwest and northwest are moving rapidly toward the Atlantic coast. Streetcars were blocked in St. Louis by a blinding snow, which continues falling.

Snow has fallen in Colorado and the Rocky mountain region, and sleet and snow is reported in the Texas panhandle and Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Bad weather with snow and cold prevailed all over southern Missouri.

The worst blinding snowstorm in five years is raging in the southwest. In southern Oklahoma the snow is driven by a strong wind and is piling the cuts on the railroads full of wet snow. Cattle will suffer much on the plains and in the feeding pens.

According to the records kept at the government fish hatchery in Neosho, Mo., the snow which has been falling there is the greatest in at least 16 years. With the temperature at 28 above zero, the snowfall at Neosho has reached 16 inches and continues to fall.

OFFERS TO GIVE ORCHARD DEMONSTRATIONS

The College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, announces that, as far as possible, orchard pruning and spraying demonstrations will be given this spring, whenever applications are made for them. Already a large number of requests are coming in for this service. These demonstrations are made in the orchard by instructors furnished free by the college. The applicant agrees to furnish the material used and transportation to and from the railway station for instructors and apparatus.

This is a splendid opportunity for the orchard owners in a community to get practical instruction in the care of fruit trees. Application blanks can be secured by writing to A. B. Graham, Superintendent of Agricultural Extension, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

Want ads are profitable.

THE OLD RELIABLE STILL IN THE LEAD

Finest display of sweet oranges and yellow bananas in town. Prices low. Extra fancy Spanish onions, sweet potatoes, cranberries, crisp celery, solid cabbage. Fresh barrel of lake herring, big fish; fat mackerel, 3 for 25c. Finest smoked bacon in town, 12 1-2c per lb. Hand picked soup beans, 5 1-2c per lb. Monitor and Spring Valley flour, 65c per sack. See us.

J. W. DUFFEE & CO.
The Old Reliable Cash Grocers.
Roth phone No. 77.

Eating Problem

Should be
Pleasure and
Not Penance

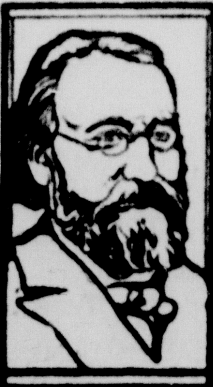
By DR. CHAS. E. PAGE, Boston

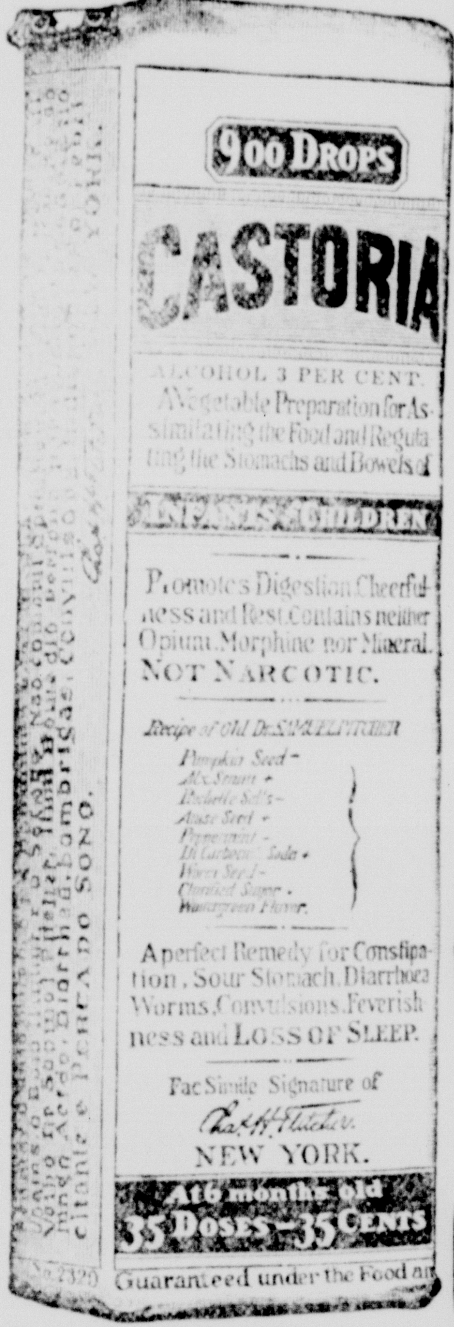
SO MUCH depends upon the individual's inclination that the question of eating cannot be settled by a mere yes or no reply nor indeed by the experience of any number of individuals, that is to say, so far as regards the feeding of the thousands who are accustomed to eating three times a day and would not take kindly to the proposed change. Eating, like every other natural function, should be a pleasure and not a penance, and the average person would regard it as a punishment to omit any one of his regular meals, and hence the enforcement of the regimen would not lead to good results.

In my private practice I favor the three-meal plan, but always with the qualification that in case of lack of appetite, or in face of any actual illness, the meal or meals should be omitted until convalescence, and the return of normal hunger. Personally, I eat three or four times a day with pleasure and satisfaction, and without experiencing any sort of inconvenience, day in and day out, and year after year. I take breakfast at a hotel about eleven o'clock, and am apt to lunch there about three. Dinner at home about seven (if I get there), and by "leaving a place," or need for it, I find a moderate supper at ten to twelve sends me to bed to sleep like a well-nursed babe.

It remains to be said, however, in this connection, that whoever has already had a sufficient day's ration at any hour of the day, cannot with safety or ultimate satisfaction eat again on going to bed. But, rightly managed (meaning moderate meals of really wholesome food), nothing fits anyone, from the bottle-babe to the octogenarian, for good sleep and a fresh awakening, like a moderate supper on retiring. All animal kind naturally sleep after eating. We should never eat when tired, nor get tired shortly after eating, on penalty of great risk from an attack of indigestion.

In my treatise, "Practical Guide to Health," published some years ago, occurs the following on diet, appetite, etc.: "Learn to distinguish between hunger and mere appetency; you may have the latter without hunger, but not hunger without appetite. Never eat without an appetite; never a mouthful. It is a species of self-abuse which is inexcusable for sick or well. There is no pleasure in it, and it prevents the speedy return of a normal appetite. This does not mean, however, that one must wait till ravenously hungry by any means; we should always eat when we need food, if we can get it. The system should always be kept fairly well saturated, so to say, with nutriment; but this should never be carried to the point of incipient nausea by any means. If the rule be rightly interpreted, this is about the way to put it: Eat when you are hungry, drink when you are thirsty and go to bed when you are sleepy; that is, never wait till you are exhausted for want of food, drink or nervous repose. Better eat too much than too little, habitually; but enough is better and, in the long run, more agreeable than excess."





CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

WANT ADS ARE SURE WINNERS

WEBSTER'S

NEW REVISED

DICTIONARY COUPON

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1912.

READ FULL PARTICULARS BELOW

Six Coupons of Consecutive Dates Constitute a Set

Cut out the above coupon, with five others of consecutive dates and present them at Herald office with the specified expense bond, (which covers the cost of packing, express from the factory, checking, clerk hire, and other necessary expenses), and receive Dictionary described below.

Webster's New Revised Standard Dictionary

bound in genuine limp leather, stamped in gold on back and sides; beautiful, strong, durable! high grade printing on high grade paper. Has many beautiful colored plates—the 1910 census, a valuable appendix, etc.

This \$3 book given free for six consecutive coupons and expense bonus of.....

Same book equipped with latest patent thumb index, 22c additional or.....

Send 20 cents extra with mail orders.

Washington Daily Herald

THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY

W. W. MILLIKAN, President

PUBLICATION OFFICE NO. 206 EAST COURT ST., OPP. POST OFFICE

Subscriptions: By Carrier 10 Cents a Week. In advance \$5.00 for the year. By Mail and on all Free Rural Deliveries Cash in Advance \$3.00 a year; \$1.75, 6 months; \$1.00, 3 months; 35c, 1 month.

ADVERTISING RATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Obituaries, memorial notices, resolutions and cards of thanks will be charged for at half rates, or 2½ cents per line of six words.

Entered as Second Class Matter, August 20, 1910, at the Postoffice at Washington, C. H., Ohio, Under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

TELEPHONE—HOME NO. 137. BELL, MAIN NO. 170.

A PETULANT REPUBLIC.

The republic of Colombia feels hurt. In her estimation the United States has offered her a grave insult. It may be that the United States has insulted her, and maybe Colombia justly feels that she has been wronged, but in all probability there are two sides to the question. Colombia can get off all the anties she wants to without any fear. The situation reminds one of a sulking child that is too small to spank—her weakness is her protection.

The law of Eminent Domain ought to hold good among nations as well as it does among individuals. No nation has a right to hold up an improvement affecting the whole world simply because it belongs to it. If the right of Eminent Domain did not prevail among civilized peoples, public improvements would practically be brought to a standstill. If every party who owned a strip of land over which a public improvement was to pass, or on which it was necessary to locate some institution closely allied to the welfare of the people, could hold it for his own price and use his own choice about disposing of it at all, one half of the men whom the public would attempt to deal with would try to make their fortunes at once.

Now it may be that the United States has not given Colombia all that was coming to her, but the probabilities are that we did. Colombia tried to block the proposition right in its inception. A statesman as you know, is human the same as anyone else, so having met a contrary customer it may be that those dealing with the little republic squeezed her a little harder than they would otherwise have done, because of her contrariness.

Colombia is not getting much sympathy. The American people are nearly always swift to be just in passing judgment on a situation even though it is necessary to accuse themselves as the wrong doers.

By the right of Eminent Domain the United States certainly had the right to whatever territory was necessary for the building of the Panama Canal, affecting as it does the commerce of the entire world, and she was not indebted to Colombia any more than the strip of territory was worth—Colombia's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Poetry—Today

SPRING AROUND THE CORNER.

Spring's around the corner
With her blue eyes full of fun;
She's peeping down the valleys
And she's romping in the sun;
Her golden hair is tossing
On the glory of the breeze
And all the white skin glinting
With her skirts above her knees

Spring's around the corner
Waiting for the word to say
She can lift the lilac latches
Of the dewy world and stay.
A ghost of April laughter
Down a February lane,
And how her swift feet patter
On the breast of dreams again!

Spring's around the corner,
And the ice may pack its grip.
There's laughter in her blue eye
And there's scorn upon her lip.
Her bosom of the blossoms
Heaves besides the open gate,
And how her red cheeks panting
Make us hungrier to wait!

Spring's around the corner,
And her hoyden hair unbound
Is swinging in a sunlight
Of bright glory to the ground.
Her silver limbs are chining
Down the valleys of the day,
And ere we've time to know it
She'll be crowned the Queen of May.

—Baltimore Sun.

Weather Report

Washington, Feb. 21.—Ohio and Western Pennsylvania—Rain or snow Wednesday; Thursday generally fair and colder; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Indiana—Rain or snow and colder Wednesday; Thursday generally fair; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Illinois—Snow Wednesday; colder Thursday; generally fair, with rising temperature; high northeast shifting to northwest winds, diminishing.

West Virginia—Rain or snow Wednesday; Thursday generally fair and colder; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow Wednesday; Thursday mostly cloudy, with light snow flurries; north winds becoming high in southern portion.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Rain turning to snow Wednesday, much colder; Thursday generally fair; high northeast shifting to northwest winds.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Observations of the United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. Tuesday.

	Temp.	Weather.
Columbus, Ohio	50	Cloudy
New York	40	Clear
Albany	32	Clear
Atlantic City	49	Cloudy
Boston	40	Clear
Buffalo	26	Clear
Chicago	28	Cloudy
St. Louis	30	Snow
New Orleans	70	Cloudy
Washington	44	Cloudy
Philadelphia	44	Cloudy

Weather Forecast.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Indications for tomorrow:

Ohio—Generally fair and colder; high northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

Burglary Loss Fully Settled

The loss sustained through the burglarizing of the Jeffersonville postoffice was adjusted Tuesday. Postmaster Williams receiving a check covering the loss in full. The eggs secured a small amount of money, completely ruined the office safe and sadly damaged an elegant new desk only recently installed.

The insurance company was represented by Edgar Snyder of this city.

FIRST LA GRIPPE. THEN BRONCHITIS.

Such was the case with Mrs. W. S. Bailey, McCreary, Ky. "My wife was taken down with a severe attack of la grippe, which run into bronchitis. She coughed as though she had consumption and could not sleep at night. The Doctor's medicine gave her no relief and I was advised to try Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. The first bottle gave her so much relief that she continued using it and three bottles effected a permanent cure." Mr. W. S. Bailey says he is prepared to answer all inquiries promptly. Blackmer & Tanquary.



Storm Takes Toll Of Eight

(Continued from Page One.)

The baby's body was found a block from the Manheim residence.

A number of negro cabins were destroyed in the outskirts of the city and on nearby plantations.

The tornado approached Shreveport from the southwest, sweeping a path through two negro sections and, crossing Red river, struck two plantations where negro cabins, barns and outhouses were destroyed. In the city proper no damage was done.

BLIZZARD IS RAGING

West and Southwest In Grip of Worst Storm In Years.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—Blizzards from the southwest and northwest are moving rapidly toward the Atlantic coast. Streetcars were blocked in St. Louis by a blinding snow, which continues falling.

Snow has fallen in Colorado and the Rocky mountain region, and sleet and snow is reported in the Texas panhandle and Oklahoma and southern Kansas. Bad weather with snow and cold prevailed all over southern Missouri.

The worst blinding snowstorm in five years is raging in the southwest. In southern Oklahoma the snow is driven by a strong wind and is piling the cuts on the railroads full of wet snow. Cattle will suffer much on the plains and in the feeding pens.

According to the records kept at the government fish hatchery in Neosho, Mo., the snow which has been falling there is the greatest in at least 16 years. With the temperature at 28 above zero, the snowfall at Neosho has reached 16 inches and continues to fall.

OFFERS TO GIVE ORCHARD DEMONSTRATIONS

The College of Agriculture, Ohio State University, announces that, as far as possible, orchard pruning and spraying demonstrations will be given this spring, whenever applications are made for them. Already a large number of requests are coming in for this service. These demonstrations are made in the orchard by instructors furnished free by the college. The applicant agrees to furnish the material used and transportation to and from the railway station for instructors and apparatus.

This is a splendid opportunity for the orchard owners in a community to get practical instruction in the care of fruit trees. Application blanks can be secured by writing to A. B. Graham, Superintendent of Agricultural Extension, Ohio State University, Columbus, O.

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Finest display of sweet oranges and yellow bananas in town. Prices low. Extra fancy Spanish onions, sweet potatoes, cranberries, crisp celery, solid cabbage. Fresh barrel of lake herring, big fish; fat mackerel, 3 for 25c. Finest smoked bacon in town, 12 1-2c per lb. Hand picked soup beans, 5 1-2c per lb. Monitor and Spring Valley flour, 65c per sack. See us.

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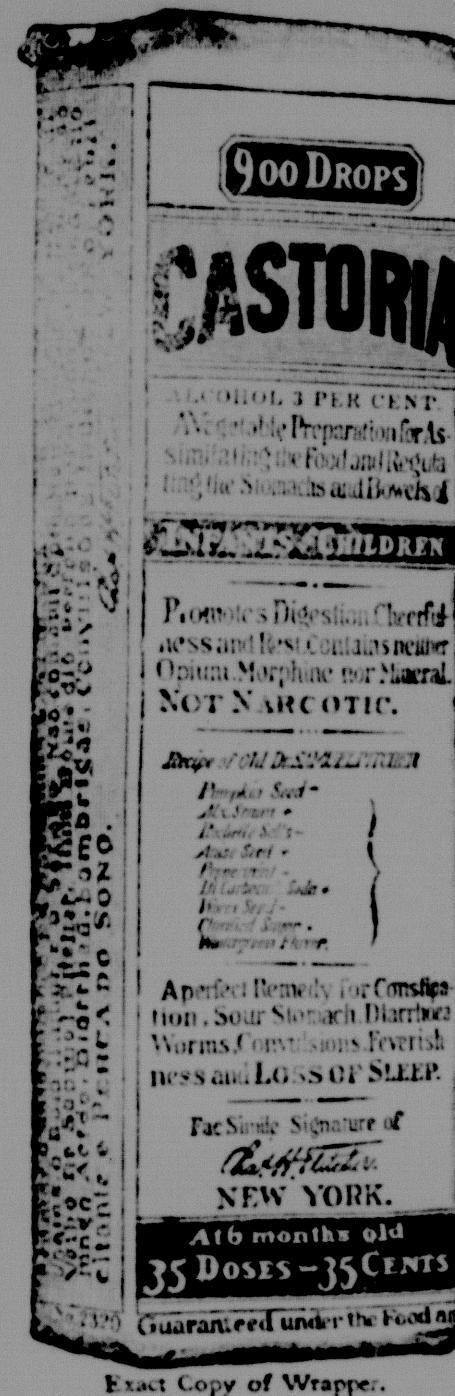


SO MUCH depends upon the individual's inclination that the question of eating cannot be settled by a mere yes or no reply nor indeed by the experience of any number of individuals, that is to say, so far as regards the feeding of the thousands who are accustomed to eating three times a day and would not take kindly to the proposed change. Eating, like every other natural function, should be a pleasure and not a penance, and the average person would regard it as a punishment to omit any one of his regular meals, and hence the enforcement of the regimen would not lead to good results.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

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J. H. Hatcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years

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Webster's New Revised Standard Dictionary

bound in genuine limp leather, stamped in gold on back and sides; beautiful, strong, durable! high grade printing on high grade paper. Has many beautiful colored plates—the 1910 census, a valuable appendix, etc.

This \$3 book given free for six consecutive coupons and expense bonus of..... **98c**

Same book equipped with latest patent thumb index, 22c additional or..... **\$1.20**

Send 20 cents extra with mail orders.



THE PRODIGAL JUDGE
By VAUGHAN KESTER
ILLUSTRATIONS BY D. MELVILLE

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

After they had found and examined the books and Hannibal had grudgingly admitted that they might possess certain points of advantage over the label, he and Betty went out for a walk. It was now late afternoon and the sun was sinking behind the wall of the forest that rose along the Arkansas coast. Their steps had led them to the terrace—where they stood looking off into the west. It was here that Betty had said good-by to Bruce Carrington—it might have been months ago, and it was only days. She thought of Charley—Charley, with his youth and hope and high courage—unwittingly enough she had led him on to his death! A sob rose in her throat.

Hannibal looked up into her face. The memory of his own loss was never very long absent from his mind, and Miss Betty had been the victim of a similarly sinister tragedy. He recalled those first awful days of loneliness through which he had lived, when there was no Uncle Bob—soft-voiced, smiling and infinitely companionable.

"Why, Hannibal, you are crying—what about, dear?" asked Betty suddenly.

"No, ma'am; I ain't crying," said Hannibal stoutly, but his wet lashes gave the lie to his words.

"Are you homesick—do you wish to go back to the judge and Mr. Mahaffy?"

"No, ma'am—it ain't that—I was just thinking—"

"Thinking about what, dear?"

"About my Uncle Bob." The small face was very wistful.

"Oh—and you still miss him so much, Hannibal?"

"I bet I do—I reckon anybody who knew Uncle Bob would never get over missing him; they just couldn't, Miss Betty! The judge is mighty kind, and so is Mr. Mahaffy—they're awful kind, Miss Betty, and it seems like they get kinder all the time—but with Uncle Bob, when he liked you, he just laid himself out to let you know it!"

"That does make a great difference, doesn't it?" agreed Betty sadly, and two piteous tearful eyes were bent upon him.

"Don't you reckon if Uncle Bob is alive, like the judge says, and he's ever going to find me, he had ought to be here by now?" continued Hannibal anxiously.

"But it hasn't been such a great while, Hannibal; it's only that so much has happened to you. If he was very badly hurt it may have been weeks before he could travel; and then when he could, perhaps he went back to that tavern to try to learn what had become of you. But we may be quite certain he will never abandon his search until he has made every possible effort to find you, dear! That means he will sooner or later come to west Tennessee, for there will always be the hope that you have found your way here."

"Sometimes I get mighty tired waiting, Miss Betty," confessed the boy. "Seems like I just couldn't wait no longer—" He sighed gently, and then his face cleared. "You reckon he'll come most any time, don't you, Miss Betty?"

"Yes, Hannibal; any day or hour!"

"Whoop!" muttered Hannibal softly under his breath. Presently he asked: "Where does that branch take you to?" He nodded toward the bayou at the foot of the terraced bluff.

"It empties into the river," answered Betty.

Hannibal saw a small skiff beached among the cottonwoods that grew along the water's edge and his eyes lit up instantly. He had a juvenile passion for boats.

"Why, you got a boat, ain't you, Miss Betty?" This was a charming

and an important discovery.

"Would you like to go down to it?" inquired Betty.

"Deed I would! Does she leak any, Miss Betty?"

"I don't know about that. Do boats usually leak, Hannibal?"

"Why, you ain't ever been out rowing her, Miss Betty, have you?—and there ain't no better fun than rowing a boat!" They had started down the path.

"I used to think that, too, Hannibal; how do you suppose it is that when people grow up they forget all about the really nice things they might do?"

"What use is she if you don't go rowing in her?" persisted Hannibal.

"Oh, but it is used. Mr. Tom uses it in crossing to the other side where they are clearing land for cotton. It saves him a long walk or ride about the head of the bayou."

"Like I should take you out in her, Miss Betty?" demanded Hannibal with palpitating anxiety.

They had entered the scattering timber when Betty paused suddenly with a startled exclamation, and Hannibal felt her fingers close convulsively about his. The sound she had heard might have been only the rustling of the wind among the branches overhead in that shadowy silence, but Betty's nerves, the placid nerves of youth and perfect health, were shattered.

"Didn't you hear something, Hannibal?" she whispered fearfully.

For answer Hannibal pointed mysteriously, and glancing in the direction he indicated, Betty saw a woman advancing along the path toward them. The look of alarm slowly died out of his eyes.

"I think it's the overseer's niece," she told Hannibal, and they kept on toward the boat.

The girl came rapidly up the path, which closely followed the irregular line of the shore in its windings. Once she was seen to stop and glance back over her shoulder, her attitude intent and listening, then she hurried forward again. Just at the boat the three met.

"Good evening!" said Betty pleasantly.

The girl made no reply to this; she merely regarded Betty with a fixed stare. At length she broke the silence abruptly.

"I got something I want to say to you—you know who I am, I reckon?" She was a girl of about Betty's own age, with a certain dark, sullen beauty and that physical attraction which



DON'T BE NERVOUS AND RUN-DOWN

NEW TONIC, TONA VITA, WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE YOUR OLD VITALITY.

Nervousness, depression of spirits, lack of energy, all run down, these are the chief symptoms of nervous debility, the modern affliction caused largely by the rush, hustle and worry of modern life.

If you are a sufferer from this all-too-common complaint, and cannot go to a high priced sanitarium to have rest and diet build you up, you should read carefully the following statement by C. N. Hunt, Esq., of 602 Sixth-st., Milwaukee, Wis., concerning the remarkable new tonic "Tona Vita" that has made such a great record during the past year. Mr. Hunt says: "For a number of years my wife has been a sufferer from a continuous run down, nervous condition and stomach trouble. I took her to a number of doctors, but none seemed to give her any relief. She grew constantly worse and her entire system became affected."

"She could hardly eat anything and

"Tom? Why, about the place, I suppose—in his office, perhaps." So it had to do with Tom. Betty felt sudden disgust with the situation.

"No, he ain't about the place, either. He done struck out for Memphis two hours after sun-up, and what's more, he ain't coming back here to-night—" There was a moment of silence. The girl looked about apprehensively. She continued, fixing her black eyes on Betty: "You're here alone at Belle Plain—you know what happened when Mr. Tom started for Memphis last time—I reckon you ain't forgot that!"

Betty felt a pallor steal over her face. She rested a hand that shook on the trunk of a tree to steady herself. The girl laughed shortly.

"Don't be so scared; I reckon Belle Plain's as good as his if anything happened to you?"

By a great effort Betty gained a measure of control over herself. She took a step nearer and looked the girl steadily in the face.

"Perhaps you will stop this sort of talk, and tell me what is going to happen to me—if you know?" she said quietly.

"Why do you reckon Mr. Norton was shot? I can tell you why—it was all along of you—that was why!" The girl's furtive glance, which searched and watched the gathering shadows, came back as it always did to Betty's pale face. "You ain't no safer than he was, I tell you!" and she sucked in her breath sharply between her full red lips.

"What do you mean?" faltered Betty.

"Do you reckon you're safe here in the big house alone? Why do you reckon Mr. Tom cleared out for Memphis? It was because he couldn't be around and have anything happen to you—that was why!" and the girl sank her voice to a whisper. "You quit Belle Plain now—tonight—just as soon as you can!"

"This is absurd—you are trying to frighten me!"

"Did they stop with trying to frighten Charley Norton?" demanded Bess, with harsh insistence.

Whatever the promptings that inspired this warning, they plainly had nothing to do with either liking or sympathy. Her dominating emotion seemed to be a sullen sort of resentment which lit up her glance with a dull fire; yet her feelings were so clearly and so keenly personal that Betty understood the motive that had brought her there. The explanation, she found, left her wondering just where and how her own fate was linked with that of this poor white.

"You have been waiting some time to see me?" she asked.

"Ever since along about noon."

"You were afraid to come to the house?"

"I didn't want to be seen there."

"And yet you knew I was alone?"

"Alone—but how do you know who's watching the place?"

"Do you think there was reason to be afraid of that?" asked Betty.

Again the girl stamped her foot with angry impatience.

"You're just wastin' time—just foolin' it away—and you ain't got none to spare!"

"You must tell me what I have to fear—I must know more or I shall stay just where I am!"

"Well, then, stay!" The girl turned away, and then as quickly turned back and faced Betty once more. "I reckon he'd kill me if he knew—I reckon I've earned that already—"

"Of whom are you speaking?"

"He'll have you away from here to-night!"

"He? . . . who . . . and what if I refuse to go?"

"Did they ask Charley Norton whether he wanted to live or die?" came the sinister question.

A shiver passed through Betty. She was seeing it all again—Charley as he groped among the graves with the hand of death heavy upon him.

(To be Continued.)

"Quit Calomel!"

Thousands Are Turning from This Dangerous Drug.

A Safe Vegetable Substitute Is Olive Tablets for the Liver.

Dr. F. M. Edwards, a prominent physician of Portsmouth, Ohio, has discovered a new laxative and liver tonic in a combination of vegetable materials, mixed with olive oil, which is in effect almost exactly like the old and untrustworthy calomel, except that there are none of the bad after effects of calomel.

Dr. Edwards has long been a foe of calomel, though he recognized its value along with its dangers.

His distrust of the uncertain drug eventually started him years ago towards experiments with the view of discovering a substitute, and he is today in possession of the long-sought-for combination, which is in the shape of a little sugar-coated, olive-oil colored tablet.

The results of fifteen years' experience and practice are embodied in these marvelous little tablets.

They are called Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, and their effect on the liver has been the means of relief to many of Dr. Edwards' regular patients as well as to thousands of others who have suffered and were afraid of calomel.

They are gentle in their action, yet always effective. They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of harmful impurities.

"Every little Olive Tablet has a movement all its own."

10c and 25c per box.

The Olive Tablet Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Rebating Charged

Two Cincinnati Theatrical Men Indicted at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Indictments for alleged rebating were returned by the federal grand jury, the defendants being three railroad companies, two theatrical concerns and four individuals. Excessive payments for theater program advertising in return for the purchase of railroad tickets is declared to be the medium by which the alleged rebating was accomplished.

The roads named are the Big Four, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central. Among the individuals indicted are Rudolph Hynicka of Cincinnati, director of the Columbia Theatrical company, and James E. Fennessy of Cincinnati, secretary of the Empire Circuit company.

Hockin Explains

Says "Bomb" Resolution Was Result of Convention Joke.

Indianapolis, Feb. 21.—Secretary-Treasurer Hockin of the iron workers said that he recalled the reason for the introduction of the resolution at the Rochester convention, a photographic copy of which is in the hands of the district attorney, and that it was offered in a spirit of fun. During the session a delegate placed a firecracker under the chair of W. C. McCain of Kansas City, and when it exploded there was considerable excitement in the convention. It was then that a delegate offered the "bomb" resolution, he said, and it was possible that McNamara got hold of it and placed it with the records of the convention proceedings.

LATEST FIRE SCENE.

The falling Masonic Temple chimney was successfully photographed, and the post cards are now on sale at Rodecker's News Stand.

Call J. Edmund Smith for oils and gasoline. Both phones. 4247

Viola Cream Makes perfect complexions, keeps complexions perfect, clears imperfections, develops a smooth, velvety skin. Price 50c

Viola Skin Soap is a pure, delicate, cleansing soap for the bath, complexion, dandruff or anywhere a good soap is desired. Price 25c

Velota Face Powder is practically invisible, leaving the skin smooth and velvety. It is both a cure and a preventive for roughness, etc. Price 25c

With every jar of VIOLA CREAM at 50c we give you free a box of the powder (either flesh tint or white) and a bar of the Soap—a dollar's worth for 50c.

CHRISTOPHER DRUGS
COURT ST. opp Court House
That's My Business

Hand Ironing

Because we run a steam plant it's no sign we do not do hand work. If there is one department in our laundry we are proud of its **Hand Work**. Milady's Waists, Skirts and Lingerie—we return them to you in boxes so they do not muss. Clear white.

We cater to people who want the best. Phone us.

We would like to show you how good we do this work

ROTHROCK'S STEAM LAUNDRY
Family Wash 5c lb. The Only Modern Plant in Town

Liquor Debate Starts

Wielder of Ax Continues War

Claims Seventh Family in War of Extermination in South.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 21.—The mysterious murder of the Pattedore family, colored, in Beaumont, Tex., consisting of mother, three daughters and one son, has aroused the people of the western part of Louisiana and eastern part of Texas. This makes the seventh family and 30 victims of this feud within a dozen weeks, and in each case an ax was the weapon used and in each case no motive has been discovered. The police are inclined to believe it is a religious fanatic, but so carefully has he covered up his tracks that the officers are without clue.

Establishing Health For a Year

In a very true sense "The blood is the life." The blood contains the vital life principle, and it is the medium through which life and energy is maintained in every tissue of the body. At this season the blood is apt to be in poor condition. For this reason all the organs become sluggish and vitality is lowered. If you feel dull or lack energy, if you have indigestion, biliousness, skin eruptions or other signs of poor or impure blood, take

Nyall's Sarsaparilla Compound

This is an honest, reliable blood purifier and general tonic which we believe to be far better than the average blood remedy.

Price \$1.00 and money back if you want it.

Baldwin's Drug Store
ARLINGTON HOUSE BLOCK.
Both phones 52

1-3 off
ON ALL LADIES' POCKET BOOKS AND HAND BAGS

At The Rexall Store
BLACKMER & TANQUARY, Druggists
204 East Court Street

LARRIMER

Best Shirt and Collar Laundry in Town

Both Phones 132 N. Fayette St.

Borrow Money

From The Buckeye State Building and Loan Company, Rankin Building, 22 West Gay St., Columbus, Ohio. (2) Besides getting it cheaper you have it for time agreed upon, unless you wish to pay it sooner. Oftentimes when one borrows from a friend, he is begged to repay before due, owing to changed circumstances of the lender, or the latter peddles the note and mortgage around for sale. Better borrow here and save such embarrassment. Assets, \$5,300,000.



THE PRODIGAL JUDGE

By VAUGHAN KESTER
Illustrations By D. MELVILLE

Copyright 1931, The Curtis-Melville Company

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

After they had found and examined the books and Hannibal had grudgingly admitted that they might possess certain points of advantage over the label, he and Betty went out for a walk. It was now late afternoon and the sun was sinking behind the wall of the forest that rose along the Arkansas coast. Their steps had led them to the terrace—where they stood looking off into the west. It was here that Betty had said good-by to Bruce Carrington—it might have been months ago, and it was only days. She thought of Charley—Charley, with his youth and hope and high courage—unwittingly enough she had led him on to his death! A sob rose in her throat.

Hannibal looked up into her face. The memory of his own loss was never very long absent from his mind, and Miss Betty had been the victim of a similarly sinister tragedy. He recalled those first awful days of loneliness through which he had lived, when there was no Uncle Bob—soft-voiced, smiling and infinitely compassionate.

"Why, Hannibal, you are crying—what about, dear?" asked Betty suddenly.

"No, ma'am; I ain't crying," said Hannibal stoutly, but his wet lashes gave the lie to his words.

"Are you homesick—do you wish to go back to the judge and Mr. Mahaffy?"

"No, ma'am—it ain't that—I was just thinking—"

"Thinking about what, dear?"

"About my Uncle Bob." The small face was very wistful.

"Oh—and you still miss him so much, Hannibal?"

"I bet I do—I reckon anybody who knew Uncle Bob would never get over missing him; they just couldn't, Miss Betty. The judge is mighty kind, and so is Mr. Mahaffy—they're awful kind, Miss Betty, and it seems like they get kinder all the time—but with Uncle Bob, when he liked you, he just laid himself out to let you have it!"

"That does make a great difference, doesn't it?" agreed Betty sadly, and two piteous tearful eyes were bent upon him.

"Don't you reckon if Uncle Bob is alive, like the judge says, and he's ever going to find me, he had ought to be here by now?" continued Hannibal anxiously.

"But it hasn't been such a great while, Hannibal; it's only that so much has happened to you. If he was very badly hurt it may have been weeks before he could travel; and then when he could, perhaps he went back to that tavern to try to learn what had become of you. But we may be quite certain he will never abandon his search until he has made every possible effort to find you, dear! That means he will sooner or later come to west Tennessee, for there will always be the hope that you have found your way here."

"Sometimes I get mighty tired waiting, Miss Betty," confessed the boy. "Seems like I just couldn't wait no longer—" He sighed gently, and then his face cleared. "You reckon he'll come most any time, don't you, Miss Betty?"

"Yes, Hannibal; any day or hour!" "Whoop!" muttered Hannibal softly under his breath. Presently he asked: "Where does that branch take you to?" He nodded toward the bayou at the foot of the terraced bluff.

"It empties into the river," answered Betty.

Hannibal saw a small skiff beached among the cottonwoods that grew along the water's edge and his eyes lighted up instantly. He had a juvenile passion for boats.

"Why, you got a boat, ain't you, Miss Betty?" This was a charming

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and an important discovery. "Would you like to go down to it?" inquired Betty.

"Deed I would! Does she leak any, Miss Betty?"

"I don't know about that. Do boats usually leak, Hannibal?" "Why, you ain't ever been out rowing her, Miss Betty, have you?—and there ain't no better fun than rowing a boat!" They had started down the path.

"I used to think that, too, Hannibal; how do you suppose it is that when people grow up they forget all about the really nice things they might do?"

"What use is she if you don't go rowing in her?" persisted Hannibal.

"Oh, but it is used. Mr. Tom uses it in crossing to the other side where they are clearing land for cotton. It saves him a long walk or ride about the head of the bayou."

"Like I should take you out in her, Miss Betty?" demanded Hannibal with palpitating anxiety.

They had entered the scattering timber when Betty paused suddenly with a startled exclamation, and Hannibal felt her fingers close convulsively about his. The sound she had heard might have been only the rustling of the wind among the branches overhead in that shadowy silence, but Betty's nerves, the placid nerves of youth and perfect health, were shattered.

"Didn't you hear something, Hannibal?" she whispered fearfully.

For answer Hannibal pointed mysteriously, and glancing in the direction he indicated, Betty saw a woman advancing along the path toward them. The look of alarm slowly died out of his eyes.

"I think it's the overseer's niece," she told Hannibal, and they kept on toward the boat.

The girl came rapidly up the path, which closely followed the irregular line of the shore in its windings. Once she was seen to stop and glance back over her shoulder, her attitude intent and listening, then she hurried forward again. Just at the boat the three met.

"Good evening!" said Betty pleasantly.

The girl made no reply to this; she merely regarded Betty with a fixed stare. At length she broke the silence abruptly.

"I got something I want to say to you—you know who I am, I reckon?" She was a girl of about Betty's own age, with a certain dark, sullen beauty and that physical attraction which



"You Needn't Be Afraid, I Got Something Important to Say."

Tom, in spite of his vexed mood, had taken note of earlier in the day.

"You are Bess Hicks," said Betty.

"Make the boy go back toward the house a spell—I got something I want to say to you." Betty hesitated. She was offended by the girl's manner, which was as rude as her speech. "I ain't going to hurt you—you needn't be afraid of me. I got something important to say—send him off. I tell you; there ain't no time to lose!" The girl stamped her foot impatiently.

Betty made a sign to Hannibal and he passed slowly back along the path. He went unwillingly, and he kept his head turned that he might see what was done, even if he were not to hear what was said.

"That will do, Hannibal—wait there—don't go any farther!" Betty called after him when he had reached a point sufficiently distant to be out of hearing of a conversation carried on in an ordinary tone. "Now, what is it? Speak quickly if you have anything to tell me!"

"I got a heap to say," answered the girl with a scowl. Her manner was still fierce and repellent, and she gave Betty a certain jealous regard out of her black eyes, which the latter was at a loss to explain. "Where's Mr. Tom?" she demanded

DON'T BE NERVOUS AND RUN-DOWN

NEW TONIC, TONA VITA, WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE YOUR OLD VITALITY.

Nervousness, depression of spirits, lack of energy, all run down, these are the chief symptoms of nervous debility, the modern affliction caused largely by the rush, hustle and worry of modern life.

If you are a sufferer from this all-too-common complaint, and cannot go to a high priced sanitarium to have rest and diet build you up, you should read carefully the following statement by C. N. Hunt, Esq., of 602 Sixth-st., Milwaukee, Wis., concerning the remarkable new tonic "Tona Vita" that has made such a great record during the past year. Mr. Hunt says: "For a number of years my wife has been a sufferer from a continuous run down, nervous condition and stomach trouble. I took her to a number of doctors, but none seemed to give her any relief. She grew constantly worse and her entire system became affected.

"She could hardly eat anything and

would say the very thought of eating made her sick. She caught one bad cold after another and was always tired and languid. She had bad headaches and attacks of dizziness."

"I got some Tona Vita a few months ago. My wife began taking the tonic that night and we were pleasantly surprised to notice an improvement after the second day. She is now like a different woman. The nervousness and depression are all gone and she eats and sleeps better than she has for years. It seems wonderful to note such a change in her. I believe "Tona Vita" is worth its weight in gold.

If you are debilitated and run down, above all things try "Tona Vita." You will never regret it as it will build you up like magic. It is the finest preparation now on the market.

Brown's Drug Store has the agency for this great medicine in Washington, D. C. The price will be returned if it doesn't meet with your entire approval. The Approved Formula Co., Dayton, Ohio.

QUIT CALOMEL!

Thousands Are Turning from This Dangerous Drug

A Safe Vegetable Substitute Is Olive Tablets for the Liver.

Dr. F. M. Edwards, a prominent physician of Portsmouth, Ohio, has discovered a new laxative and liver toner in a combination of vegetable materials, mixed with olive oil, which is in effect almost exactly like the old and untrustworthy calomel, except that there are none of the bad after effects of calomel.

Dr. Edwards has long been a foe of calomel, though he recognized its value along with its dangers.

His distrust of the uncertain drug eventually started him years ago towards experiments with the view of discovering a substitute, and he is today in possession of the long-sought-for combination, which is in the shape of a little sugar-coated, olive-oil colored tablet.

The results of fifteen years' experience and practice are embodied in these marvelous little tablets.

They are called Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, and their effect on the liver has been the means of relief to many of Dr. Edwards' regular patients as well as to thousands of others who have suffered and were afraid of calomel.

They are gentle in their action, yet always effective. They bring about that exuberance of spirit, that natural buoyancy which should be enjoyed by everyone, by toning up the liver and clearing the system of harmful impurities.

"Every Little Olive Tablet has a movement all its own."

10c and 25c per box.

The Olive Tablet Company of Columbus, Ohio.

Rebating Charged

Two Cincinnati Theatrical Men Indicted at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—Indictments for alleged rebating were returned by the federal grand jury the defendants being three railroad companies, two theatrical concerns and four individuals. Excessive payments for theater program advertising in return for the purchase of railroad tickets is declared to be the medium by which the alleged rebating was accomplished.

The roads named are the Big Four, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central. Among the individuals indicted are Rudolph Hynicka of Cincinnati, director of the Columbia Theatrical company, and James E. Fennessy of Cincinnati, secretary of the Empire Circuit company.

Hockin Explains

Says "Bomb" Resolution Was Result of Convention Joke.

Indianapolis, Feb. 21.—Secretary-Treasurer Hockin of the Iron workers said that he recalled the reason for the introduction of the resolution at the Rochester convention, a photographic copy of which is in the hands of the district attorney, and that it was offered in a spirit of fun. During the session a delegate placed a firecracker under the chair of W. C. McCain of Kansas City, and when it exploded there was considerable excitement in the convention. It was then that a delegate offered the "bomb" resolution, he said, and it was possible that McNamara got hold of it and placed it with the records of the convention proceedings.

Viola Cream

Makes perfect complexions, keeps complexion perfect, clears imperfections, develops a smooth, velvety skin. Price 50c

Viola Skin Soap

is a pure, delicate, cleansing soap for the bath, complexion, dandruff or anywhere a good soap is desired. Price 25c

Velota Face Powder

is practically invisible, leaving the skin smooth and velvety. It is both a cure and a preventive for roughness, etc. Price 25c

With every jar of VIOLA CREAM at 50c we give you free a box of the powder (either flesh tint or white) and a bar of the Soap—a dollar's worth for 50c.

CHRISTOPHER

COURT ST. opp Court House

DRUGS

That's My Business

Hand Ironing

Because we run a steam plant it's no sign we do not do hand work. If there is one department in our laundry we are proud of its our Hand Work. Milady's Waists, Skirts and Lingerie—we return them to you in boxes so they do not muss. Clear white.

We cater to people who want the best. Phone us.

We would like to show you how good we do this work

ROTHROCK'S STEAM LAUNDRY

Family Wash 5c lb.

The Only Modern Plant in Town

Liquor Debate Starts

Drys Outgeneral Wets In First Skirmish In Convention.

Columbus, O., Feb. 21.—The "drys" were outmaneuvered by the "drys" in their efforts to bring the King liquor license proposal up first in the constitutional convention. The Anderson proposal, giving the legislature power to deal with the liquor traffic was first on the calendar. Delegate King then offered his entire proposal as a substitute for it, and was upheld in his right to do so by President Bigelow.

"Drys" objected, but declined Bigelow's invitation to appeal from the decision of the chair. Winn of Deane then offered the minority report of the liquor traffic committee as an amendment to King's substitute, forcing the convention to give attention to the Winn proposition first. The Winn proposition limits saloons to one for every 1,000 inhabitants and provides forfeiture as a penalty for violation of the law.

DOINGS IN OHIO

Didn't Know Engine Hit Man.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 21.—The body of Harry Chapin of Geneva, O., was found on the engine of train No. 17 on the Lake Shore railroad in the roundhouse here, having been carried for 40 miles on the pilot of the engine. Engineer Webber said he knew nothing of having struck a man. The body was not discovered until an hour after the train had arrived.

Death Ends Honeymoon.

Wooster, O., Feb. 21.—A telegram received here announced the death of Mrs. David Hartzler, 70. Mrs. Hartzler is the Smithville woman who, three weeks ago, married after waiting for half a century to wed the man who was her lover in young womanhood. Her death occurred at her new home in Garden City, Mo.

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Both phones 52

1-3 off

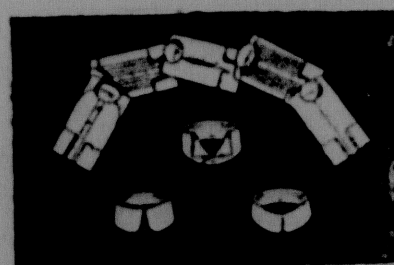
ON ALL LADIES' POCKET BOOKS AND HAND BAGS

At The Rexall Store

BLACKMER & TANQUARY, Druggists

204 East Court Street

LARRIMER



Best Shirt and Collar Laundry in Town

Both Phones

132 N. Fayette St.

LATEST FIRE SCENE.

The falling Masonic Temple chimney was successfully photographed, and the post cards are now on sale at Rodecker's News Stand.

Call J. Edmund Smith for oils and gasoline. Both phones. 42 tf

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

CLERK OF COURTS

I will be a candidate on the Republican ticket for Clerk of Courts of Fayette county, subject to the decision of the primary election, May 21, 1912.

Your assistance will be appreciated.
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TOM S. MADDOX

RECORDER

We are authorized to announce that Wesley W. Dewees is a candidate for Recorder, subject to the Republican primary, May 21, 1912, and respectfully solicits your vote. 41 ft

TRAINMEN KILLED IN TUNNEL CRASH

Two Dead and Two Believed Burned In Wreckage

North Adams, Mass., Feb. 21.—Four trainmen are dead and the Hoosac tunnel is choked with burning debris as the result of a collision between an eastbound Boston & Maine passenger train and a string of freight cars. It is more than probable that the tracks will not be cleared for two days sufficiently to permit the resumption of traffic through the mountain.

The men known to be dead are Archie L. Simonds of Williamstown, engineer of the passenger electric locomotive, and Henry Gregg, his fireman. It is also thought that Luther Davis of Greenfield, who was on the locomotive for the purpose of learning to operate it, and a brakeman named Kent from the freight train, were either killed or burned to death, as their bodies have not been found.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a really delicious wholesome breakfast.

Want ads. are profitable.

SMALL CYCLONE RIDDLES PROPERTY OF ROBERT STEEL

The home of Robert Steel at Fayette Junction, west of Culpepper and three miles northwest of this city, was visited by the tail end of a cyclone this afternoon at 1:39, doing a great deal of damage.

The sudden violent storm was preceded by intense darkness, and the same phenomenon was noticed by a great many residents of Washington. The wind rose to fearful velocity in the Steel neighborhood. Several panes of glass were broken in the house and badly frightened Mrs. Steel and her little son. A big engine building was entirely demolished and the gasoline engine and pumps ruined.

Barn doors were blown off and loose material scattered broadcast. Mr. Steel's hen house was blown over and farm gates opening to the west were blown shut with such force that they were driven past the posts.

Mr. Steel reports no damage of any consequence to the property of his neighbors, the storm apparently spending all of its fury on his farm. His house is a new one and was only completed a few weeks ago. Fortunately he carries some insurance.

Barometers in this city at noon today recorded the lowest reading ever known in this city, indicating a dangerous storm condition.

THE UNMOLESTED COAL BARONS WAX RICH WHILE PUBLIC SUFFERS

The users of anthracite coal in this city are about to get up against a taste of the anthracite famine now prevailing all over the central states, especially in the smaller towns.

At the present time only a small amount of hard coal is in the bins of the local dealers, while the surrounding small towns are entirely out and calling upon Washington for supply.

The threatened strike of the anthracite miners is given as the cause of the inability to secure coal, it being claimed that what coal there is in sight is going East. Dealers take no stock in this theory, however, but attribute the situation to an effort on

the part of the operators to hold up the consumer. The price is now \$7.75 per ton in the local market, and it is almost impossible to get coal. Prices at the mines have risen to \$4 per ton and up. Dealers are required to pay a premium of from 25 to 50 cents per ton on anthracite bought under contract, otherwise the orders remain unfilled. Upon payment of the premium coal in transit is switched from one consignee to another who has paid the premium.

One local dealer ventures the assertion that had he no contract for anthracite it would be impossible to buy coal at this time even at \$15 per ton.

the prices above will be increased 50c. Until March 31 we will furnish the Youth's Companion alone, one year for \$1.75.)

Send all orders to

THE HERALD PUB. CO.
Washington C. H., Ohio.

Harness Horse Notes

By F. D. Woodland
T. W. Murphy, the leading Grand Circuit driver of 1911, paid \$1600 at the recent Old Glory sale in New York for a two-year-old trotting colt sired by Ormonde, 2:08 3-4.

The black 5-year-old trotting mare Bertha W., 2:19 1-4, by Weber 39679, dam Nelly Graham (dam of Nero 2:15 1-4, Weber Boy, 2:15 1-4; Bertha W., 2:19 1-4; Tom C. Weber, 2:22 1-4, and Ella Weber, 2:29 1-4) by Constantine, 2:12 1-4, owned by Mr. Chas. Allen, of this city, is looked upon by horsemen as an exceedingly bright prospect for the 2:20 classes the ensuing year. Although she has never been raced to any great extent,

Reliance and American—Tonight

THE PALACE

The Gambler's Daughter

Interesting Reliance Drama

The Best Policy

Humorous Western story, showing how three train robbers try to double-cross one another in an effort to secure sole possession of the swag. The winner eventually is double-crossed by the Sheriff and his posse.

Coming Thursday, Washington's Birthday

"The Christian Martyrs"

Magnificent hand colored feature.

This picture has received the highest praise from both press and pulpit not only as a work of art but also for its faithful portrayal of history in the days of the Roman Empire.

she was among the money winners in all her starts, twice heading the summaries, and her friends are predicting a record of better than 2:15 for her over a half mile track.

Fayette County Fair August 14-17

The handsome trotting mare The Kitten, 2:24 1-4, by George Simmons, 2:28, dam by Jim Kennedy, 2:09 1-4, owned, trained and raced by Mr. Frank Breakfield, of this city, although only making one start last season, which she won quite handsily, should be one of the most promising prospects this year. The Kitten is a young mare, but has shown all the indications of developing into a high class racer, and it would occasion no surprise among her friends to see her gain a record well below the 2:20 notch over a two-lap course.

Steen brothers, of Columbus, are the owners of the trotting stallion, Nutwood Spier (3) 2:29 1-2, by Directum Spier, 2:11 1-4, sire of Joan (4) 2:04 3-4, dam Queen B B, dam of three, by Nutwood, 2:18 3-4, granddam, Aline, dam of two, by Belmont 64; third dam, the world famous Alma Mater, dam of nine, by Mambrino Patchen 58. He is capable of acquiring a fast record and will be prepared for an extended campaign by Elijah Steen, of this city.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

FOR RENT—Modern house of 6 rooms, Leesburg Avenue. A. M. Anderson. 45-16

Rankin Acquitted

Homer C. Rankin, who was arrested on the charge of having robbed the store of I. W. Murphy of Oeta, last Friday, was released by Justice C. P. Luttrell, this afternoon.

The trial lasted several hours and was warmly contested, but at its conclusion Justice Luttrell held that there was no evidence submitted warranting him in binding the defendant over to court.

Rankin was defended by Attorney Lee Rankin of this city, and Attorney H. H. Sanderson appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Murphy, it will be remembered, lost a money bag containing \$180 last Friday, missing it upon his return to the front part of his store after having been called to the rear to fill an order. It is supposed the thief jumped over the counter and secured the bag while Murphy was out.

For Punitive Purposes.

Metinks love wears
A sickly grin
When woman yields
The reins again.

Why She Left Them at Home.

"Have you any references?" asked the lady of the house.
"Yes, ma'am. A lot of 'em."
"Then why didn't you bring them with you?"
"They're just like my photographs, ma'am. None of 'em does me justice."

Making Payments Easy.

Citizen—Say, officer, there's a riot going on in the flat building over there.

Officer—That's nothing. It's only some installment men collecting the easy payments on the furniture.

COLONIAL

VAUDEVILLE

Friday and Saturday DAY & KNIGHT

The Bell Boy and The Porter

TONIGHT

A Reformed Santa Claus—Vitagraph

AND The Princess Charming—C. G. P. C.

A Beautiful Fairy Story

A Beautiful Program For The Children

WONDERLAND

Fires of Driftwood---Vitagraph

A Flash In The Night

SEAT SALE

For

The County Sheriff

Open Saturday Morning At 9 O'clock

AT

BALDWIN'S DRUG STORE

Prices: 20c 30c and 50c

Children 10c

THE BIG NIGHT! FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 23

WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN? ENOUGH THERE WILL BE, PRESENTED THE FOUR-ACT PLAY

BLACK DIAMONDS

With a Good Local Cast and Geo. W. Lyon

Proceeds Benefit Woodmen's Lodge 4242

It's a Problem Play in only one sense—the problem will be to keep your laughter within bounds so your sides won't ache.

We're going to try to entertain you between acts. As the side-show barker shouts, "One price of admission sees you through." The Popular-Price scale of The Empire prevails:

25c 35c and 50c

Get your tickets of members at Baldwin's Drug Store

REMEMBER THE NIGHT, FRIDAY, FEB. 23

EMPIRE THEATRE

W.B. Reduso CORSETS

GUARANTEED to REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches

All DEALERS \$3.00 UPWARD

WEINGARTEN BROS. Makers, Broadway & 34 St.

POLITICAL
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Two Dead and Two Believed
Burned in Wreckage.

North Adams, Mass., Feb. 21.—Four trainmen are dead and the Hoosac tunnel is choked with burning debris as the result of a collision between an eastbound Boston & Maine passenger train and a string of freight cars. It is more than probable that the tracks will not be cleared for two days sufficiently to permit the resumption of traffic through the mountain.

The men known to be dead are Archie L. Simonds of Williamstown, engineer of the passenger electric locomotive, and Henry Gregg, his fireman. It is also thought that Luther Davis of Greenfield, who was on the locomotive for the purpose of learning to operate it, and a brakeman named Kent from the freight train, were either killed or burned to death, as their bodies have not been found.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a really delicious wholesome breakfast.

Want ads. are profitable.

SMALL CYCLONE
RIDDLES PROPERTY
OF ROBERT STEEL

The home of Robert Steel at Fayette Junction, west of Culpepper and three miles northwest of this city, was visited by the tail end of a cyclone this afternoon at 1:30, doing a great deal of damage.

The sudden violent storm was preceded by intense darkness, and the same phenomenon was noticed by a great many residents of Washington. The wind rose to fearful velocity in the Steel neighborhood. Several panes of glass were broken in the house and badly frightened Mrs. Steel and her little son. A big engine building was entirely demolished and the gasoline engine and pumps ruined.

Barn doors were blown off and loose material scattered broadcast. Mr. Steel's hen house was blown over and farm gates opening to the west were blown shut with such force that they were driven past the posts.

Mr. Steel reports no damage of any consequence to the property of his neighbors, the storm apparently spending all of its fury on his farm. His house is a new one and was only completed a few weeks ago. Fortunately he carries some insurance.

Barometers in this city at noon today recorded the lowest reading ever known in this city, indicating a dangerous storm condition.

THE UNMOLESTED COAL
BARONS WAX RICH
WHILE PUBLIC SUFFERS

The users of anthracite coal in this city are about to get up against a taste of the anthracite famine now prevailing all over the central states, especially in the smaller towns.

At the present time only a small amount of hard coal is in the bins of the local dealers, while the surrounding small towns are entirely out and calling upon Washington for supply.

The threatened strike of the anthracite miners is given as the cause of the inability to secure coal, it being claimed that what coal there is in sight is going East. Dealers take no stock in this theory, however, but attribute the situation to an effort on

the part of the operators to hold up the consumer. The price is now \$7.75 per ton in the local market, and it is almost impossible to get coal. Prices at the mines have risen to \$4 per ton and up. Dealers are required to pay a premium of from 25 to 50 cents per ton on anthracite bought under contract, otherwise the orders remain unfilled. Upon payment of the premium coal in transit is switched from one consignee to another who has paid the premium.

One local dealer ventures the assertion that had he no contract for anthracite it would be impossible to buy coal at this time even at \$15 per ton.

the prices above will be increased 50c. Until March 31 we will furnish the Youth's Companion alone, one year for \$1.75.

Send all orders to

THE HERALD PUB. CO.,
Washington C. H., Ohio.

Harness Horse Notes

By F. D. Woodland.
T. W. Murphy, the leading Grand Circuit driver of 1911, paid \$1600 at the recent Old Glory sale in New York for a two-year-old trotting colt sired by Ormonde, 2-08 3-4.

The black, 5-year-old trotting mare Bertha W., 2-19 1-4, by Weber 3-06 7-8, dam Nelly Graham (dam of Nero 2-15 1-4, Weber Boy, 2-15 1-4; Bertha W., 2-19 1-4; Tom C. Weber (3), 2-22 1-4, and Ella Weber, 2-29 1-4) by Constantine, 2-12 1-4, owned by Mr. Chas. Allen, of this city, is looked upon by horsemen as an exceedingly bright prospect for the 2-20 classes the ensuing year. Although she has never been raced to any great extent,

she was among the money winners in all her starts, twice heading the summaries, and her friends are predicting a record of better than 2:15 for her over a half mile track.

Fayette County Fair August 14-17.

The handsome trotting mare The Kitten, 2-24 1-4, by George Simmons, 2-28, dam by Jim Kennedy, 2-09 1-4, owned, trained and raced by Mr. Frank Breakfield, of this city, although only making one start last season, which she won quite handsily, should be one of the most promising prospects this year. The Kitten is a young mare, but has shown all the indications of developing into a high class racer, and it would occasion no surprise among her friends to see her gain a record well below the 2:20 notch over a two-lap course.

Steen brothers, of Columbus, are the owners of the trotting stallion, Nutwood Spier (3) 2-29 1-2, by Directum Spier, 2-11 1-4, sire of Joan (4) 2-04 3-4; dam Queen B.B., dam of three, by Nutwood, 2-18 3-4; granddam, Aline, dam of two, by Belmont 64; third dam, the world famous Alma Mater, dam of nine, by Mambrino Patchen 58. He is capable of acquiring a fast record and will be prepared for an extended campaign by Elijah Steen, of this city.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY
FOR RENT—Modern house of 6 rooms, Leesburg Avenue. A. M. Anderson. 45-t6

Rankin
Acquitted

Homer C. Rankin, who was arrested on the charge of having robbed the store of L. W. Murphy of Oeta, last Friday, was released by Justice C. P. Luttrell, this afternoon.

The trial lasted several hours and was warmly contested, but at its conclusion Justice Luttrell held that there was no evidence submitted warranting him in binding the defendant over to court.

Rankin was defended by Attorney Lee Rankin of this city, and Attorney H. H. Sanderson appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Murphy, it will be remembered, lost a money bag containing \$189 last Friday, missing it upon his return to the front part of his store after having been called to the rear to fill an order. It is supposed the thief jumped over the counter and secured the bag while Murphy was out.

For Punitive Purposes.
Methinks love wears
A sickly grin
When woman wields
The rolling-pin.

Why She Left Them at Home.
"Have you any references?" asked the lady of the house.
"Yes, ma'am. A lot of 'em."
"Then why didn't you bring them with you?"
"They're just like my photographs, ma'am. None of 'em does me justice."

Making Payments Easy.
Citizen—Say, officer, there's a riot going on in the flat building over there.
Officer—That's nothing. It's only some installment men collecting the easy payments on the furniture.

Reliance and American—Tonight

THE PALACE

The Gambler's Daughter

Interesting Reliance Drama

The Best Policy

Humorous Western story, showing how three train robbers try to double-cross one another in an effort to secure sole possession of the swag. The winner eventually is double-crossed by the Sheriff and his posse.

Coming Thursday, Washington's Birthday

"The Christian Martyrs"

Magnificent hand colored feature.

This picture has received the highest praise from both press and pulpit not only as a work of art but also for its faithful portrayal of history in the days of the Roman Empire.

COLONIAL
VAUDEVILLE
Friday and Saturday
DAY & KNIGHT
The Bell Boy and The Porter

TONIGHT
A Reformed Santa Claus—Vitagraph
AND The Princess Charming—C. G. P. C.
A Beautiful Fairy Story
A Beautiful Program For The Children

WONDERLAND
Fires of Driftwood---Vitagraph
A Flash In The Night

SEAT SALE
For
The County Sheriff

Open Saturday Morning At 9 O'clock
AT
BALDWIN'S DRUG STORE
Prices: 20c 30c and 50c
Children 10c

THE BIG NIGHT!
FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 23

WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN? ENOUGH
THERE WILL BE PRESENTED THE FOUR-ACT PLAY
BLACK DIAMONDS
With a Good Local Cast and Geo. W. Lyon
Proceeds Benefit Woodmen's Lodge 4242

It's a Problem Play in only one sense—the problem will be to keep your laughter within bounds so your sides won't ache.
We're going to try to entertain you between acts. As the side-show barker shouts, "One price of admission sees you through." The Popular-Price scale of The Empire prevails:
25c 35c and 50c
Get your tickets of members at Baldwin's Drug Store
REMEMBER THE NIGHT, FRIDAY, FEB. 23
EMPIRE THEATRE

W.B. Reduso
CORSETS
GUARANTEED TO REDUCE 2 to 15 INCHES
SIZES 25 UPWARD
WEINGARTEN BROS. Makers of Broadway Corsets

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 One word 4 times 2c
 One word 12 times 3c
 One word 26 times 4c
 One word 52 times 6c

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LOST—Monogram silver belt buckle, letters E. T. L. Please return to B. F. Leland at the news stand.

Vote on Local Option.
 Fremont, O., Feb. 21. — Sandusky county is today voting under the provisions of the Rose county option law, after a most bitter campaign waged by the wets and dries. Three weeks ago the county went dry by a majority.

BI-WEEKLY RACING MATINEES PLANNED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FREE

With the turf-loving public of Fayette county a project on foot to organize a matinee racing club meets with great approval.

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Prominent horsemen in our town and county have now plans well underway for the organization of a

matinee racing club for Fayette county about the first of March.

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If the plans are carried to successful completion, as there is every indication that they will be, the first racing matinee will be held early in May.

Sidewalks Sea of Snow and Slush

During the night Washington was battered by a fierce blizzard, which arrived from the northeast about 9 o'clock, accompanied by a high wind. The storm lasted throughout the night, bringing several inches of snow and sleet.

This morning the pavements presented a sorry spectacle, the hard crust making it very hard work to remove the snow, consequently the people were obliged to wade through "the beautiful" to reach the business center for very few ventured out to clean the walks. As is usually the case the city snow plow is used to break paths, but the morning passed by without the plow being used.

The failure of the people to clean their walks and the non-appearance of the snow plow caused a great many citizens to express indignation.

This morning's experience points strongly to the need of some sort of unfailing arrangement by which the sidewalks can always be kept open to pedestrians.

NO CAUSE TO DOUBT

A Statement of Facts Backed by a Strong Guarantee

We guarantee immediate and positive relief to all sufferers from constipation. In every case where our remedy fails to do this we will return the money paid us for it. That's a frank statement of facts, and we want you to substantiate them at our risk.

Reckall Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night; do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effects. They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, apparently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel, thus overcoming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Reckall Orderlies are unsurpassable and ideal for the use of children, old folks and delicate persons. We cannot too highly recommend them to all sufferers from any form of constipation and its attendant evils. That's why we back our faith in them with our promise of money back if they do not give entire satisfaction. Three sizes: 12 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents and 80 tablets 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Reckall Remedies in Washington only at our store.—The Reckall Store. Blackmer & Tanquary.

THE SOUND SLEEP OF GOOD HEALTH.

Is not for those suffering from kidney ailments and irregularities. The prompt use of Foley Kidney Pills will dispel backache and rheumatism, heal and strengthen sore, weak and ailing kidneys, restore normal action, and with it health and strength. Mrs. M. F. Spalsbury, Sterling, Ill., says "I suffered great pain in my back and kidneys, could not sleep at night, and could not raise my hands over my head. But two bottles of Foley Kidney Pills cured me. Foley Kidney Pills have my heartiest endorsement." Blackmer & Tanquary.

When you feel discouraged, confused, nervous, tired, worried or despondent it is a sure sign you need **MOTT'S NERVE-PILLS**. They renew the normal vigor and make life worth living. Be sure and ask for **Mott's Nerve-Pills**. Price \$1.00 by drugists. **WILLIAMS MFG. CO., Props., Cleveland, Ohio**. Sold at Brown's Drug Store.

Milledgeville

J. L. Kelley and Roy Smith were in Columbus, Monday.

Mrs. Sallie Powers, of Middleport, is visiting friends here.

Mr. H. M. Smith, of Center, spent Tuesday with Miss Forest Allen.

Revival services are in progress at the M. P. church conducted by Rev. Bailey.

Mrs. Mary Culbertson, of Sabina, was the guest of E. Culbertson and family Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pidgeon, of Bowersville, visited their granddaughter, Flora and Maudie Pearson last Saturday.

Anna Grace McCoy, of Bloomingburg, spent the latter part of last week with Mrs. Floy McCoy and daughter.

Mrs. James Allen and daughter, Mabel, of Washington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. R. A. Allen and family.

Mr. Whitehead of Xenia has been employed by W. H. Chamberlain to drive his wagon and expects to move into the Joe Smith property soon.

Sunday guests: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen with her parents, Ellsworth Jones and wife of near Washington; J. W. Fichtner and wife and Master Grant Morgan, with John Sutton and family of Octa.

The box social held last Saturday night was quite well attended and a good social time was enjoyed besides being of benefit in a financial way. Mr. Lincoln Ellis of Jeffersonville kindly donated the coffee which was served with the supper.

AVIATOR DROPS TO ICE ON LAKE ERIE

Sandt Walks Ten Miles Until Rescued by Skaters.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 21.—Earl Sandt, the first birdman to fly over the Great Lakes, from the United States to Canada, came to grief 10 miles out on the lake from North East, Pa., while attempting a return flight to the American shore. While high in the air and 20 miles east of his course, the engine of his biplane stopped. For a time he glided toward the ice-covered lake, but suddenly the machine turned turtle and he was buried, unconscious, in the wreckage.

How long he remained in this condition Sandt does not know. When he recovered he was literally saturated with blood from many cuts. Aided by a pocket compass, Sandt walked 10 miles to the American shore, landing at North East. He was found staggering along the shore by boys who were skating and later carried to a hotel and word telephoned to this city.

Cleveland Killed in South.
 Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 21. — H. J. Baldson of Cleveland, O., agent for a sewing machine company here, was found murdered. His body was found lying in an alley in South Memphis with the head badly battered and body slashed. His clothes had been torn from his body, and police believe he was murdered by robbers.

THE OUTLET

PERPETRATED BY WALT McDUGALL



GINK AND BOOB—THIS SHOWS THAT HOGENACK DOESN'T HAVE ALL THE GOOD LUCK.

Madison Mills

Mrs. Ada Storts is reported as slowly improving.

Mr. R. H. Collins is able to be out again after a few days illness.

Mr. Gaylord Wilson, of Columbus, spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hughes were visitors in Washington on Monday of last week.

Mrs. O. C. Minton of Washington visited with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, on Monday.

Edith and Ralph Nantz of Grove City spent a part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Warner.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Grimm, of New Holland were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Warner.

Mr. M. A. Armstrong of Parrett's Station visited with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong on Saturday and Sunday.

Quite a number of the Knights from Vance Lodge attended the Pythian convention at Washington on Monday.

Funeral services were held at this place last Friday, over the remains of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. D. Parrett of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Harry Armstrong has rented a blacksmith shop of Mr. Dorn and will locate in the property recently transferred to Mr. Dorn by Mr. Erskine.

The "spellin' be" at Jeffersonville school was well attended. J. E. Hopkins surpassing all the contestants for honors by his volubility, rode triumphantly over the body of his last contestant.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a really delicious wholesome breakfast.

Harry F. Brown Again in Race

Mr. Harry F. Brown, Republican member of the Board of County Commissioners, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to succeed himself.

Mr. Brown is now serving his first term, having taken his seat on Sept. 1st, last, with Messrs Edward Weaver and James Ford, the Democratic members. He has a large circle of acquaintances and will have a strong following in the primary election of May 21st.

New Find of an Old Race.

Fanning Island, in the mid-Pacific ocean, which was recently purchased by a British Canadian syndicate for use as a coaling station, is the scene of remarkable discoveries, the news of which was brought by the steamship Makara, which arrived at Vancouver, B. C., on Dec. 13. Archaeological explorations have brought to view indications that the island was inhabited at some long-ago period by a race with peculiar skill in architecture. Excavations there have unearthed a large stone building, 50 feet wide and 200 feet long in the construction of which no mortar was used, the stones used having been skillfully mortised together.

Near by this strange structure was found a tomb containing a human skeleton with a necklace made of the teeth of the sperm whale, and of other articles, including the skull of a dog.

Advancement of Berlin.

As Berlin develops in its education as a world city it is gradually dropping the remains of its former provincialism. In many things the change is obvious to the resident of only a decade's standing.

The modern hotel, often run on American lines, has all but supplanted the modest Gasthaus of earlier times; the street car and the elevated road and the taxi have driven out the horse omnibus, and will soon have driven the ordinary horse droschky off the streets. Provincial manner, too, are disappearing with the growth of metropolitan self-consciousness.

The once popular practice of man and wife or sweethearts walking arm in arm is now almost extinct. Formerly the Berlin maid was proud to show that she had captured a husband; but she no longer seeks to emphasize the fact.

DAILY TIME TABLE

BALTIMORE & OHIO			
GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
NO. Cincinnati	NO. Columbus	NO. Cincinnati	NO. Columbus
105.....5:02 A.M.	102.....5:02 A.M.	101.....8:23 A.M.	104.....10:36 A.M.
103.....8:23 P.M.	100.....8:23 P.M.	103.....3:33 P.M.	108.....4:15 P.M.
107.....6:14 P.M.	106.....11:11 P.M.		

CINCINNATI & MUSKINGUM VALLEY			
GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
NO. Cincinnati	NO. Zanesville	NO. Cincinnati	NO. Zanesville
21.....9:00 A.M.	6.....9:45 A.M.	19.....3:35 P.M.	20.....5:58 P.M.
19.....3:35 P.M.	6.....9:45 A.M.	21.....9:00 A.M.	20.....5:58 P.M.
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CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON			
GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
NO. Dayton	NO. Hamilton	NO. Cincinnati	NO. Cincinnati
55.....7:53 A.M.	202.....9:38 A.M.	56.....6:12 P.M.	201.....9:38 A.M.
203.....3:37 P.M.	56.....6:12 P.M.	55.....7:53 A.M.	202.....9:38 A.M.
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DETROIT, TOLEDO & INDIANAPOLIS			
GOING NORTH		GOING SOUTH	
NO. Springfield	NO. Greenfield	NO. Springfield	NO. Greenfield
2.....7:53 A.M.	.....9:50 A.M.	2.....7:53 A.M.	.....9:50 A.M.
6.....2:52 P.M.	.....8:00 P.M.	6.....2:52 P.M.	.....8:00 P.M.

Professional Column

PHYSICIANS

C. A. TEETERS, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.
 Office, Worthington Block,
 Market Street. Home P. 58.

OPTICIANS

JAMES T. TUTTLE,
 Optician.
 Washington C. H., Ohio,
 138 E. Court St.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN
 At all times, in any amount.
 Frank M. Fullerton.

MONEY TO LOAN
 on real estate, chattels and personal security.
 Frank M. Allen.

Funeral Directors

ALBERT R. McCOY
 Funeral Director
 and Embalmer.
 Office 222 E. Court St. Bell Tel., office 27; residence 9 R; Citizen, office, 27; residence 541.

ELMER A. KLEVER,
 Funeral Director.
 Bell Phones: Res. 294-2; Office 294.
 City Phones: Res. 181; Office 180.

C. H. MURRAY
UNDERTAKING COMPANY,
 223 E. Court St., Washington C. H.
 Office—Both Phone 65.
 Residence Phone, Bell 66; Home 3 on 55.

Dr. Flo Rankin Dunnington
 Osteopathic Physician
 116 W. Temple St., Washington C. H.
 CITIZENS' PHONE 4922

MARKETS

Wheat No. 2	93c
New corn, white	60c
New corn, yellow	58c
Oats	50c
Hay No. 1 timothy	\$22.00
Hay, mixed	20.00
Hay, clover	20.00

Fresh Meats.	
Steaks	15 to 20c per lb
Roasts	10 to 15c per lb
Pork	10 to 20c per lb
Veal	10 to 25c per lb
Lamb	10 to 25c per lb
Cured Ham	17 to 25c per lb
Bacon	20 to 30c per lb

Provisions.	
New home grown potatoes, pk	40c
Butter	25c
Eggs	25c
Lard	12 1/2c lb.

L. EGGLESTON & SON
 Real Estate and Insurance
 Dennis Bldg.
 Bell Phone 319w

Classified Columns

One word 2 times.....1c
 One word 6 times.....2c
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During the night Washington was battered by a fierce blizzard, which arrived from the northeast about 9 o'clock, accompanied by a high wind. The storm lasted throughout the night, bringing several inches of snow and sleet.

This morning the pavements presented a sorry spectacle, the hard crust making it very hard work to remove the snow, consequently the people were obliged to wade through "the beautiful" to reach the business center for very few ventured out to clean the walks. As is usually the case the city snow plow is used to break paths, but the morning passed by without the plow being used.

The failure of the people to clean their walks and the non-appearance of the snow plow caused a great many citizens to express indignation. This morning's experience points strongly to the need of some sort of unfailing arrangement by which the sidewalks can always be kept open to pedestrians.

NO CAUSE TO DOUBT

A Statement of Facts Backed by a Strong Guarantee

We guarantee immediate and positive relief to all sufferers from constipation. In every case where our remedy fails to do this we will return the money paid us for it. That's a frank statement of facts, and we want you to substantiate them at our risk.

Reckall Orderlies are eaten just like candy, are particularly prompt and agreeable in action, may be taken at any time, day or night; do not cause diarrhoea, nausea, griping, excessive looseness, or other undesirable effects. They have a very mild but positive action upon the organs with which they come in contact, apparently acting as a regulative tonic upon the relaxed muscular coat of the bowel, thus overcoming weakness, and aiding to restore the bowels to more vigorous and healthy activity.

Reckall Orderlies are unsurpassable and ideal for the use of children, old folks and delicate persons. We cannot too highly recommend them to all sufferers from any form of constipation and its attendant evils. That's why we back our faith in them with our promise of money back if they do not give entire satisfaction. Three sizes: 12 tablets 10 cents, 36 tablets 25 cents and 80 tablets 50 cents. Remember, you can obtain Reckall Remedies in Washington only at our store.—The Reckall Store. Blackmer & Tanquary.

THE SOUND SLEEP OF GOOD HEALTH.

Is not for those suffering from kidney ailments and irregularities. The prompt use of Foley Kidney Pills will dispel backache and rheumatism, heal and strengthen sore, weak and ailing kidneys, restore normal action, and with it health and strength. Mrs. M. F. Spalsbury, Sterling, Ill., says "I suffered great pain in my back and kidneys, could not sleep at night, and could not raise my hands over my head. But two bottles of Foley Kidney Pills cured me. Foley Kidney Pills have my heartiest endorsement." Blackmer & Tanquary.

When you feel discouraged, nervous, tired, worried or dependent it is a sure sign you need **MOTT'S NERVE-NEEVE PILLS.** They renew the normal vigor and make life worth living. Be sure and ask for **MOTT'S Nerve-Neve Pills** by druggists. **WILLIAMS' MFG. CO.,** Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. Sold at Brown's Drug Store.

Milledgeville

J. L. Kelley and Roy Smith were in Columbus, Monday.

Mrs. Sallie Powers, of Middleport, is visiting friends here.

Mr. H. M. Smith, of Center, spent Tuesday with Miss Forest Allen.

Revival services are in progress at the M. P. church conducted by Rev. Bailey.

Messdames J. W. Murphy and John Sutton, of Octa, spent Friday with J. W. Fichtorn and family.

Mrs. Mary Culberson, of Sabina, was the guest of E. Culberson and family Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pidgeon, of Bowersville, visited their granddaughter, Elita and Maudie Pearson last Saturday.

Anna Grace McCoy, of Bloomingburg, spent the latter part of last week with Mrs. Floy McCoy and daughter.

Mrs. James Allen and daughter, Mabel, of Washington, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. R. A. Allen and family.

Mr. Whitehead of Xenia has been employed by W. H. Chamberlain to drive his wagon and expects to move into the Joe Smith property soon.

Sunday guests: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen with her parents, Ellsworth Jones and wife of near Washington; J. W. Fichtorn and wife and Master Grant Morgan, with John Sutton and family of Octa.

The box social held last Saturday night was quite well attended and a good social time was enjoyed besides being of benefit in a financial way. Mr. Lincoln Ellis of Jeffersonville kindly donated the coffee which was served with the supper.

AVIATOR DROPS TO ICE ON LAKE ERIE

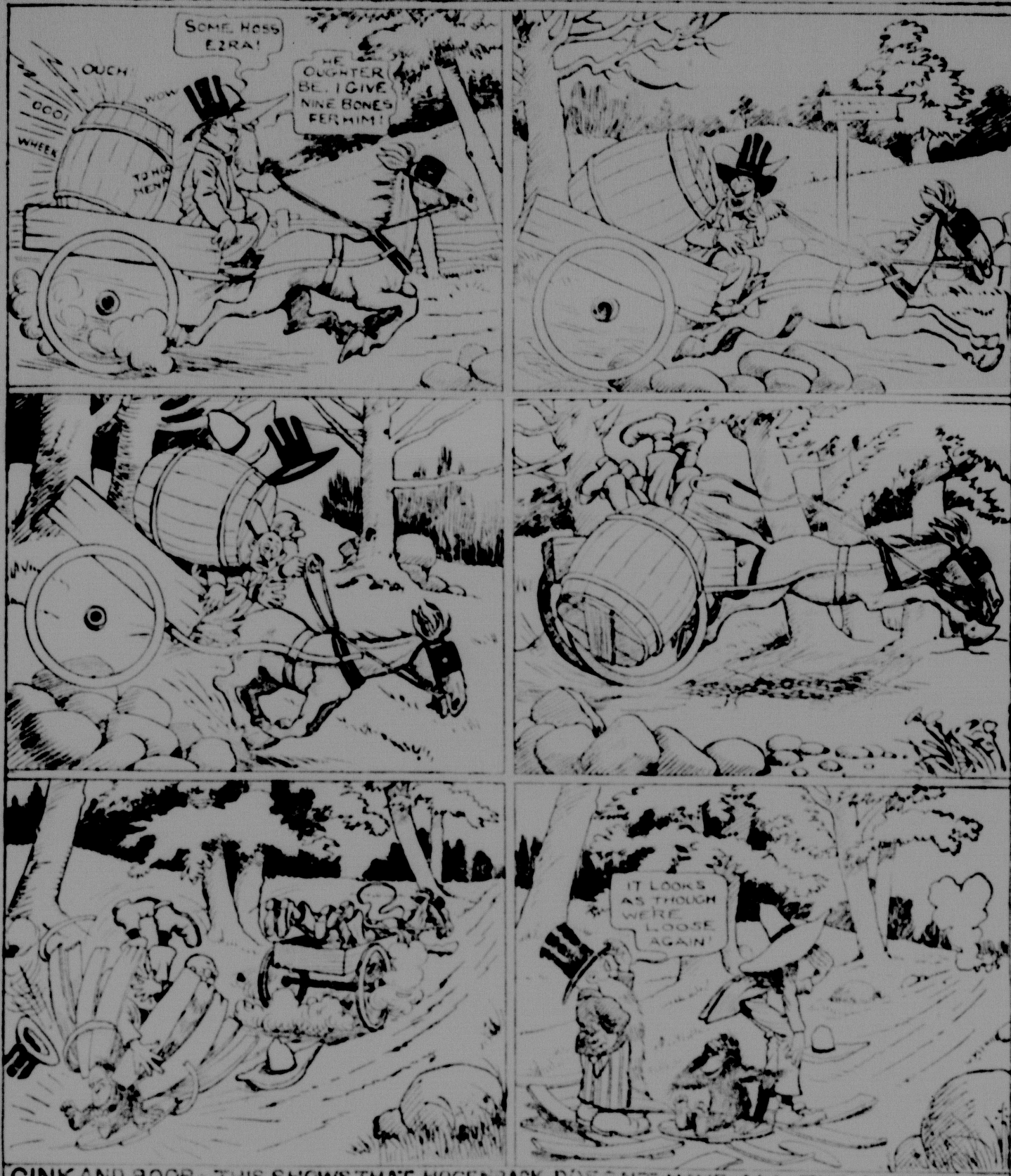
Sandt Walks Ten Miles Until Rescued by Skaters.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 21.—Earl Sandt, the first birdman to fly over the Great Lakes, from the United States to Canada, came to grief 10 miles out on the lake from North East, Pa., while attempting a return flight to the American shore. While high in the air and 20 miles east of his course, the engine of his biplane stopped. For a time he glided toward the ice-covered lake, but suddenly the machine turned turtle and he was buried, unconscious, in the wreckage. How long he remained in this condition Sandt does not know. When he recovered he was literally saturated with blood from many cuts. Aided by a pocket compass, Sandt walked 10 miles to the American shore, landing at North East. He was found staggering along the shore by boys who were skating and later carried to a hotel and word telephoned to this city.

Cleveland Killed in South.
 Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 21. — H. J. Baladen of Cleveland, O., agent for a sewing machine company here, was found murdered. His body was found lying in an alley in South Memphis with the head badly battered and body slashed. His clothes had been torn from his body, and police believe he was murdered by robbers.

THE OUTLET

PERPETRATED BY WALT McDOUGALL



Madison Mills

Mrs. Ada Storrs is reported as slowly improving.

Mr. R. H. Collins is able to be out again after a few days illness.

Mr. Gayland Wilson, of Columbus, spent Sunday with his parents at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hughes were visitors in Washington on Monday of last week.

Mrs. O. C. Minton of Washington visited with her daughter, Mrs. J. H. Baldwin, on Monday.

Edith and Ralph Nantz of Grove City spent a part of last week with Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Warner.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Grimm, of New Holland were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Warner.

Mr. M. A. Armstrong of Parrett's Station visited with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Armstrong on Saturday and Sunday.

Quite a number of the Knights from Vance Lodge attended the Pythian convention at Washington on Monday.

Funeral services were held at this place last Friday, over the remains of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. D. Parrett of Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Harry Armstrong has rented a blacksmith shop of Mr. Dorn and will locate in the property recently transferred to Mr. Dorn by Mr. Erskine.

The "spellin' be" at Jeffersonville school was well attended. J. E. Hopkins surpassing all the contestants for honors by his volubility, rode triumphantly over the body of his last contestant.

Mrs. Austin's famous pancakes make a really delicious wholesome breakfast.

Harry F. Brown Again in Race

Mr. Harry F. Brown, Republican member of the Board of County Commissioners, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to succeed himself.

Mr. Brown is now serving his first term, having taken his seat on Sept. 1st, last, with Messrs Edward Weaver and James Ford, the Democratic members. He has a large circle of acquaintances and will have a strong following in the primary election of May 21st.

New Find of an Old Race.

Fanning Island, in the mid-Pacific ocean, which was recently purchased by a British Canadian syndicate for use as a coaling station, is the scene of remarkable discoveries, the news of which was brought by the steamship Makura, which arrived at Vancouver B. C. on Dec. 13. Archaeological explorations have brought to view indications that the island was inhabited at some long-ago period by a race with peculiar skill in architecture. Excavations there have unearthed a large stone building, 50 feet wide and 200 feet long, in the construction of which no mortar was used, the stones used having been skillfully mortised together.

Near by this strange structure was found a tomb containing a human skeleton with a necklace made of the teeth of the sperm whale, and of other articles, including the skull of a dog.

Advancement of Berlin.

As Berlin develops in its education as a world city it is gradually dropping the remains of its former provincialism. In many things the change is obvious to the resident of only a decade's standing.

The modern hotel, often run on American lines, has all but supplanted the modest Gasthaus of earlier times, the street car and the elevated road and the taxi have driven out the horse omnibus, and will soon have driven the ordinary horse droschky off the streets. Provincial manner, too, are disappearing with the growth of metropolitan self-consciousness.

The once popular practice of man and wife or sweethearts walking arm in arm is now almost extinct. Formerly the Berlin maid was proud to show that she had captured a husband; but she no longer seeks to emphasize the fact.

DAILY TIME TABLE

BALTIMORE & OHIO		CINCINNATI & MUSKINGHAM VALLEY		CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON		DETROIT, TOLEDO & MONTEON	
GOING WEST	GOING EAST	GOING WEST	GOING EAST	GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH	GOING NORTH	GOING SOUTH
No. Cincinnati	No. Columbus	No. Cincinnati	No. Zanesville	No. Dayton	No. Hamilton	No. Springfield	No. Grandville
105.....5:02 A.M.	102.....5:02 A.M.	21.....9:00 A.M.	6.....9:45 A.M.	55.....7:53 A.M.	202.....9:38 A.M.	2.....7:53 A.M.	.....9:50 A.M.
161.....8:23 A.M.	104.....10:36 A.M.	19.....3:35 P.M.	108.....4:15 P.M.	203.....3:57 P.M.	56.....6:12 P.M.	.....3:52 P.M.	.....6:00 P.M.
103.....3:32 P.M.	108.....4:15 P.M.	.....8:20 A.M.	.....9:15 P.M.	184.....9:23 A.M.	84.....9:38 A.M.	.....8:22 P.M.	.....6:12 P.M.
107.....6:14 P.M.	106.....11:11 P.M.						

Professional Column

PHYSICIANS

C. A. TEETERS, M. D.,
 PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
 Eyes Examined, Glasses Fitted.
 Office, Worthington Block,
 Market Street. Home P. 58.

OPTICIANS

JAMES T. TUTTLE,
 Optician.
 Washington C. H., Ohio,
 138 E. Court St.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN
 At all times, in any amount.
 Frank M. Fullerton.

MONEY TO LOAN
 on real estate, chattels and personal security.
 Frank M. Allen.

Funeral Directors

ALBERT R. McCOY
 Funeral Director
 and Embalmer
 Office 222 E. Court St. Bell Tel., office 27; residence 9 R; Citizen, office, 27; residence 541.

ELMER A. KLEVER,
 Funeral Director.
 Bell Phones: Res. 294-2; Office 294.
 City Phones: Res. 181; Office 180.

C. H. MURRAY
UNDERTAKING COMPANY,
 223 E. Court St., Washington C. H.
 Office—Both Phones 65.
 Residence Phones, Bell 66; Home 3 on 55.

Dr. Flo Rankin Dunnington
 Osteopathic Physician
 116 W. Temple St., Washington C. H.
 OFFICE PHONE 4622

A CHARTER OF DEMOCRACY.

Roosevelt's Address Before the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

FAVORS RECALL OF JUDGES.

Control of Trusts Should Be Administrative and Not Judicial—Lincoln Pointed the Way We Must Follow: Approves Initiative and Referendum; Direct Nominations and Popular Election of Senators.

Mr. President and Members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention:

I am profoundly sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to address you. You are engaged in the fundamental work of self government. You are engaged in framing a constitution under and in accordance with which the people are to get and to do justice and absolutely to rule themselves. No representative body can have a higher task. To carry it through successfully there is need to combine practical common sense of the most hard headed kind with a spirit of lofty idealism.

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it." We progressives believe that the people have the right, the power and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare; that human rights are supreme over all other rights, that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people. We believe that unless representative government does absolutely represent the people it is not representative government at all. We test the worth of all men and all measures by asking how they contribute to the welfare of the men, women and children of whom this nation is composed. We are engaged in one of the great battles of the age long contest waged against privilege on behalf of the common welfare. We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money in politics.

This country, as Lincoln said, belongs to the people. So do the natural resources which make it rich. They supply the basis of our prosperity now and hereafter. In preserving them, which is a national duty, we must not forget that monopoly is based on the control of natural resources and natural advantages and that it will help the people little to conserve our natural wealth unless the benefits which it can yield are secured to the people. Let us remember also that conservation does not stop with the natural resources, but that the principle of making the best use of all we have requires with equal or greater insistence that we shall stop the waste of human life in industry and prevent the waste of human welfare which flows from the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the cost of what they do. We have no higher duty than to promote the efficiency of the individual. There is no surer road to the efficiency of the nation.

Power Is the People's.

I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I no less emphatically protest against any theory that would make of the constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well being. All constitutions, those of the states no less than that of the nation, are designed and must be interpreted and administered so as to fit human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national constitution. Buchanan attempted the reverse, attempted to fit human rights to and limit them by the constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the courts as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions and upheld the constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrong. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong, who advocated and secured what was practically the recall of the Dred Scott decision and who treated the constitution as a living force for righteousness. We stand for applying the constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day. Lincoln, mind you, and not Buchanan, was the real upholder and preserver of the constitution, for the true progressive, the progressive of the Lincoln stamp, is the only true constitutionalist, the only real conservative. If the constitution is successfully invoked to nullify the effort to remedy injustice it is proof positive either that the constitution needs immediate amendment or else that it is being wrongfully and improperly construed. I therefore very earnestly ask you clearly to provide in this constitution means which will enable the people readily to amend it if at any point it works injustice and also means which will permit the people themselves by popular vote, after due deliberation and discussion, but finally and without appeal, to settle what the proper construction of any constitutional

point is. It is often said that ours is a government of checks and balances. But this should only mean that these checks and balances obtain as among the several different kinds of representatives of the people—judicial, executive and legislative—to whom the people have delegated certain portions of their power. It does not mean that the people have parted with their power or cannot resume it. The "division of powers" is merely the division among the representatives of the powers delegated to them. The term must not be held to mean that the people have divided their power with their delegates. The power is the people's and only the people's.

Make Popular Rule Effective.

I hold it to be the duty of every public servant and of every man who in public or in private life holds a position of leadership in thought or action to endeavor honestly and fearlessly to guide his fellow countrymen to right decisions, but I emphatically dissent from the view that it is either wise or necessary to try to devise methods which under the constitution will automatically prevent the people from deciding for themselves what governmental action they deem just and proper. It is impossible to invent constitutional devices which will prevent the popular will from being effective for wrong without also preventing it from being effective for right. The only safe course to follow in this great American democracy is to provide for making the popular judgment really effective.

Lincoln, with his clear vision, his ingrained sense of justice and his spirit of kindly friendliness to all, forecast our present struggle and saw the way out. What he said should be pondered by capitalist and workingman alike. He spoke as follows (I condense):

I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his condition but to assist in ameliorating mankind. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor should this lead to a war upon property. Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in this world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assisting that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

This last sentence characteristically shows Lincoln's homely, kindly common sense. His is the attitude that we ought to take. He showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and the rights of wealth.

Prosperity Must Be Distributed.

The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well being among our citizens. It has been well said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, and that from henceforth we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of prosperity. This is true. The only prosperity worth having is that which affects the mass of the people. We are bound to strive for the fair distribution of prosperity. But it behooves us to remember that there is no use in devising methods for the proper distribution of prosperity unless the prosperity is there to distribute. I hold it to be our duty to see that the wage worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world, for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it. This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted as regards our national government that it is both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railways and telegraphs had rendered larger business organizations both inevitable and desirable.

The effort to restore such conditions and to trust for justice solely to such proposed restoration is as foolish as if we should attempt to arm our troops with the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals instead of with modern weapons of precision. Flintlock legislation of the kind that seeks to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and the effort, in so far as it accomplishes anything at all, merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interest of the people as a whole. We are a business people. The tillers of the soil, the wage workers, the business men—these are the three big and vitally important divisions of our population. The welfare of each division is vitally necessary to the welfare of the people as a whole. The great mass of business is, of course, done by men whose business is either small or of moderate size.

Should Be Fixed Policy.

The average business man of this type is, as a rule, a leading citizen of his community, foremost in everything

that tells for its betterment, a man whom his neighbors look up to and respect. He is in no sense dangerous to his community just because he is an integral part of his community, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are intertwined with the life fibers of his fellow citizens. Yet nowadays many of the men of this kind when they come to make necessary trade agreements with one another find themselves in danger of becoming unwitting transgressors of the law and are at a loss to know what the law forbids and what it permits. This is all wrong. There should be a fixed governmental policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do. It is absurd and wicked to treat the deliberate lawbreaker as on an exact par with the man eager to obey the law, whose only desire is to find out from some competent governmental authority what the law is and then live up to it. It is absurd to endeavor to regulate business in the interest of the public by means of long drawn lawsuits without any accompaniment of administrative control and regulation and without any attempt to discriminate between the honest man who has succeeded in business because of rendering a service to the public and the dishonest man who has succeeded in business by cheating the public.

So much for the small business man and the middle sized business man. Now for big business. It is imperative to exercise over big business a control and supervision which are unnecessary as regards small business. All business must be conducted under the law, and all business men, big or little, must act justly. But a wicked big interest is necessarily more dangerous to the community than a wicked little interest. "Big business" in the past has been responsible for much of the special privilege which must be unsparingly cut out of our national life. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrongdoing that there should be by law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an interstate business, much as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in interstate business. The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain or as it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than a trifling part of the governmental regulation of big business which is needed. The nation and the states must co-operate in this matter. Among the states that have entered this field Wisconsin has taken a leading place. Following Senator La Follette, a number of practical workers and thinkers in Wisconsin have turned that state into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice. They have initiated the kind of progressive government which means not merely the preservation of true democracy, but the extension of the principle of true democracy into industrialism as well as into politics. One prime reason why the state has been so successful in this policy lies in the fact that it has done justice to corporations precisely as it has exacted justice from them.

This is precisely the attitude we should take toward big business. It is the practical application of the principle of the square deal. Not only as a matter of justice, but in our own interest, we should scrupulously respect the rights of honest and decent business and should encourage it where its activities make, as they often do make, for the common good. In other words, our demand is that big business give the people a square deal and that the people give a square deal to any man engaged in big business who honestly endeavors to do what is right and proper.

On the other hand, any corporation, big or little, which has gained its position by unfair methods and by interference with the rights of others, which has raised prices or limited output in improper fashion and has been guilty of demoralizing and corrupt practices, should not only be broken up, but it should be made the business of some competent governmental body by constant supervision to see that it does not come together again, save under such strict control as to insure the community against all danger of a repetition of the bad conduct.

Control Should Be Administrative.

All business into which the element of monopoly in any way or degree enters and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly should be carefully supervised, regulated and controlled by governmental authority, and such control should be exercised by administrative rather than by judicial officers.

In emphasizing the part of the administrative department in regulating combinations and checking absolute monopoly I do not, of course, overlook the obvious fact that the legislature and the judiciary must do their part. The legislature should make it more clear exactly what methods are illegal, and then the judiciary will be in a better position to punish adequately and relentlessly those who insist on defying the clear legislative decrees. I do not believe any absolute private monopoly is justified, but if our great combinations are properly supervised, so that immoral practices are prevented, absolute monopoly will not come to pass, as the laws of competition and efficiency are against it.

The important thing is this—that under such government recognition as we may give to that which is beneficent and wholesome in large business organizations we shall be most vigilant never to allow them to crystallize into a condition which shall make private initiative difficult. It is of the utmost importance that in the future we shall keep the broad path of opportunity just as open and easy for our children as it was for our fathers during the period which has been the glory of America's industrial history.

In a word, then, our fundamental purpose must be to secure genuine equality of opportunity. No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. No watering of stocks should be permitted, and it can be prevented only by close governmental supervision of all stock issues so as to prevent overcapitalization.

We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man. We will protect the rights of the wealthy man, but we maintain that he holds his wealth subject to the general right of the community to regulate its business use as the public welfare requires.

Welfare of Labor.

We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. It is our prime duty to shape the industrial and social forces so that they may tell for the material and moral upbuilding of the farmer and the wage worker, just as they should do in the case of the business man. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm.

Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies or, failing that, by direct popular vote to provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work and to prevent overwork or work under unhealthy or unsafe conditions. See to it that no restrictions are placed upon legislative powers that will prevent the enactment of laws under which you people can promote the general welfare, the common good.

So much for the ends of government, and I have, of course, merely sketched in outline what the ends should be. Now for the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved, and here again remember I only sketch in outline and do not for a moment pretend to work out in detail the methods of achieving your purposes. Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that, while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance and, moreover, that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the constitution of the United States. Massachusetts has the right to have appointive judges who serve during good behavior, subject to removal, not by impeachment, but by simple majority vote of the two houses of the legislature whenever the representatives of the people feel that the needs of the people require such removal. New York has the right to have a long term elective judiciary. Ohio has the right to have a short term elective judiciary without the recall, California, Oregon and Arizona have each and every one of them the right to have a short term elective judiciary with the recall. Personally of the four systems I prefer the Massachusetts one if addition be made to it as I hereinafter indicate.

In the first place, I believe in the short ballot. You cannot get good service from the public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average workaday citizen. The crook in public life is not ordinarily the man whom the people themselves elect directly to a highly important and responsible position. The type of boss who has made the name of politician odious rarely himself runs for high elective office, and if he does and is elected the people have only themselves to blame. The professional politician and the professional lobbyist thrive most rankly under a system which provides a multitude of elective officers, of such divided responsibility and of such obscurity that the public knows and can know but little as to their duties and the way they perform them.

Direct Nominations.

I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. Not as a matter of theory, but as a matter of plain and proved experience, we find that the convention system, while it often records the popular will, is also often used by adroit politicians as a method of thwarting the popular will. In other words, the existing machinery for nominations is cumbersome and is not designed to secure the real expression of the popular desire.

I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote

of the people instead of by indirect vote through an untrammelled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories, but with actual facts. If in any state the people are themselves satisfied with their present representative system then it is, of course, their right to keep that system unchanged, and it is nobody's business but theirs. But in actual practice it has been found in very many states that legislative bodies have not been responsive to the popular will; therefore I believe that the state should provide for the possibility of direct popular action in order to make good such legislative failure.

Recall of Judges.

As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

There remains the question of the recall of judges. One of the ablest jurists in the United States, a veteran in service to the people, recently wrote me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agitation for the recall as applied to judges. First, the administration of justice has withdrawn from life and become artificial and technical. The recall is not so much a recall of judges from office as it is a recall of the administration of justice back to life, so that it shall become, as it ought to be, the most efficient of all agencies for making this earth a better place to live in. Judges have set their rules above life. Like the Pharisees of old, they have said, 'The people be accursed; they know not the law' (that is, our rule). Courts have repeatedly defeated the aroused moral sentiment of a whole commonwealth. Take the example of the St. Louis hoodlums. Their guilt was plain and in the main confessed. The whole state was aroused and outraged. By an instinct that goes to the very foundation of all social order they demanded that the guilty be punished. The bowlers were convicted, but the supreme court of Missouri, never questioning their guilt, set their conviction aside upon purely technical grounds. The same thing occurred in California. Nero, fiddling over burning Rome, was a patriot and a statesman in comparison with judges who thus trifle with and frustrate the aroused moral sentiment of a great people, for that sentiment is politically the vital breath of both state and nation. It is to recall the administration of justice back from such practices that the recent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power to declare laws unconstitutional the courts have become a lawmaking instead of a law enforcing agency. Here again the settled will of society to correct confessed evils has been set at naught by those who place metaphysics above life. It is the courts, not the constitutions, that are at fault. It is only by the process which James Russell Lowell when answering the critics of Lincoln called 'pettifoggery' the constitution that constitutions which were designed to protect society can thus be made to defeat the common good. Here again the recall is a recall of the administration of justice back from academic refinements to social service."

An independent and upright judiciary which fearlessly stands for the right, even against popular clamor, but which also understands and sympathizes with popular needs, is a great asset of popular government. There is no public servant and no private man whom I place above a judge of the best type and very few whom I rank beside him. I believe in the cumulative value of the law and in its value as an impersonal, disinterested basis of control. I believe in the necessity for the courts' interpretation of the law as law without the power to change the law or to substitute some other thing than law for it. But I agree with every great jurist, from Marshall downward, when I say that every judge is bound to consider two separate elements in his decision of a case, one the terms of the law and the other the conditions of actual life to which the law is to be applied. Only by taking both of these elements into account is it possible to apply the law as its spirit and intent demand that it be applied. Both law and life are to be considered in order that the law and the constitution shall become, in John Marshall's words, "a living instrument and not a dead letter."

Justice between man and man, between the state and its citizens, is a living thing, whereas legalistic justice is a dead thing. Moreover, never forget that the judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. Of course he must act conscientiously. So must every other official. He must not do anything wrong because there is popular clamor for it any more than under similar circumstances a governor or a legislator or a public utilities commissioner should do wrong. Each must follow his conscience, even though to do so costs him his place. But in their turn the people must follow their conscience, and when they have definitely decided

on a given policy they must have public servants who will carry out that policy.

Impeachment a Failure.

Keep clearly in mind the distinction between the end and the means to attain that end. Our aim is to get the type of judge that I have described, to keep him on the bench as long as possible and to keep off the bench and, if necessary, take off the bench the wrong type of judge. Under the conditions set forth in the extract from the letter given above I would personally have favored the recall of the judges both in California and in Missouri, for no damage that could have been done by the recall would have equaled the damage done to the community by judges whose conduct had revolted not only the spirit of justice, but the spirit of common sense. I do not believe in adopting the recall save as a last resort, when it has become clearly evident that no other course will achieve the desired result. But either the recall will have to be adopted or else it will have to be made much easier than it now is to get rid not merely of a bad judge, but of a judge who, however virtuous, has grown so out of touch with social needs and facts that he is unfit longer to render good service on the bench. It is nonsense to say that impeachment meets the difficulty. In actual practice we have found that impeachment does not work; that unfit judges stay on the bench in spite of it. Impeachment as a remedy for the ills of which the people justly complain is a complete failure. A quicker, a more summary, remedy is needed.

But there is one kind of remedy which I very earnestly believe in, the immediate adoption of which I urge. There are sound reasons for being cautious about the recall of a good judge who has rendered an unwise and improper decision. Every public servant, no matter how valuable, and not omitting Washington or Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes mistakes; therefore we should be cautious about recalling the judge, and we should be cautious about interfering in any way with the judge in decisions which he makes in the ordinary course as between individuals. But when a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. We should hold the judiciary in all respect, but it is both absurd and degrading to make a fetish of a judge or of any one else. Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural: "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court . . . the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the courts or the judges." Lincoln actually applied in successful fashion the principle of the recall in the Dred Scott case.

Trust the People.

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for, by and of the people violently antagonize this proposal. They believe and sometimes assert that the American people are not fitted for popular government and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people," that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government, and if it became the dominant position in this country it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart that the American people are fit for complete self government and that in spite of all our failings and shortcomings we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule. If the courts have the final say so on all legislative acts and if no appeal can be from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people.

The only tenable excuse for such a position is the frank avowal that the people lack sufficient intelligence and morality to be fit to govern themselves. In other words, those who take this position hold that the people have enough intelligence to frame and adopt a constitution, but not enough intelligence to apply and interpret the constitution which they have themselves made.

I do not say that the people are infallible, but I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to which, for their convenience, they have delegated portions of their power. Just as the people and not the supreme court under Chief Justice Taney were wise in their decisions of the vital questions of their day, so I hold that now the American people as a whole have shown themselves wiser than the courts in the way they have approached and dealt with such vital questions of our day as those concerning the proper control of big corporations and of securing their rights to industrial workers.

A CHARTER OF DEMOCRACY.

Roosevelt's Address Before the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

FAVORS RECALL OF JUDGES.

Control of Trusts Should Be Administrative and Not Judicial—Lincoln Pointed the Way We Must Follow. Approves Initiative and Referendum. Direct Nominations and Popular Election of Senators.

Mr. President and Members of the Ohio Constitutional Convention.

I am profoundly sensible of the honor you have done me in asking me to address you. You are engaged in the fundamental work of self government. You are engaged in framing a constitution under and in accordance with which the people are to get and to do justice and absolutely to rule themselves. No representative body can have a higher task. To carry it through successfully there is need to combine practical common sense of the most hard headed kind with a spirit of lofty idealism.

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it." We progressives believe that the people have the right, the power and the duty to protect themselves and their own welfare; that human rights are supreme over all other rights; that wealth should be the servant, not the master, of the people. We believe that unless representative government does absolutely represent the people it is not representative government at all. We test the worth of all men and all measures by asking how they contribute to the welfare of the men, women and children of whom this nation is composed. We are engaged in one of the great battles of the age long contested against privilege on behalf of the common welfare. We hold it a prime duty of the people to free our government from the control of money in politics.

This country, as Lincoln said, belongs to the people. So do the natural resources which make it rich. They supply the basis of our prosperity now and hereafter. In preserving them, which is a national duty, we must not forget that monopoly is based on the control of natural resources and natural advantages and that it will help the people little to conserve our natural wealth unless the benefits which it can yield are secured to the people. Let us remember also that conservation does not stop with the natural resources, but that the principle of making the best use of all we have requires with equal or greater insistence that we shall stop the waste of human life in industry and prevent the waste of human welfare which flows from the unfair use of concentrated power and wealth in the hands of men whose eagerness for profit blinds them to the cost of what they do. We have no higher duty than to promote the efficiency of the individual. There is no surer road to the efficiency of the nation.

Power is the People's.

I am emphatically a believer in constitutionalism, and because of this fact I am less emphatically protesting against any theory that would make of the constitution a means of thwarting instead of securing the absolute right of the people to rule themselves and to provide for their own social and industrial well being. All constitutions, those of the states no less than that of the nation, are designed and must be interpreted and administered so as to fit human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national constitution. Buchanan attempted the reverse, attempted to fit human rights to and limit them by the constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the courts as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions and upheld the constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrong. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong, who advocated and secured what was practically the recall of the Dred Scott decision and who treated the constitution as a living force for righteousness. We stand for applying the constitution to the issues of today as Lincoln applied it to the issues of his day. Lincoln, mind you, and not Buchanan, was the real upholder and preserver of the constitution, for the true progressive, the progressive of the Lincoln stamp, is the only true constitutionalist, the only real conservative. If the constitution is successfully invoked to nullify the effort to remedy injustice it is proof positive either that the constitution needs immediate amendment or else that it is being wrongfully and improperly construed. I therefore very earnestly ask you clearly to provide in this constitution means which will enable the people readily to amend it if at any point it works injustice and also means which will permit the people themselves by popular vote, after due deliberation and discussion, but finally and without appeal, to settle what the proper construction of any constitutional

point is. It is often said that ours is a government of checks and balances. But this should only mean that these checks and balances obtain as among the several different kinds of representatives of the people—judicial, executive and legislative—to whom the people have delegated certain portions of their power. It does not mean that the people have parted with their power or cannot resume it. The "division of powers" is merely the division among the representatives of the powers delegated to them. The term must not be held to mean that the people have divided their power with their delegates. The power is the people's and only the people's.

Make Popular Rule Effective.

I hold it to be the duty of every public servant and of every man who in public or in private life holds a position of leadership in thought or action to endeavor honestly and fearlessly to guide his fellow countrymen to right decisions, but I emphatically dissent from the view that it is either wise or necessary to try to devise methods which under the constitution will automatically prevent the people from deciding for themselves what governmental action they deem just and proper. It is impossible to invent constitutional devices which will prevent the popular will from being effective for wrong without also preventing it from being effective for right. The only safe course to follow in this great American democracy is to provide for making the popular judgment really effective.

Lincoln, with his clear vision, his ingrained sense of justice and his spirit of kindly friendliness to all, forecast our present struggle and saw the way out. What he said should be pondered by capitalist and workman alike. He spoke as follows I condense:

I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve not only his condition, but to assist in ameliorating mankind. Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the higher consideration. Capital has its rights, which are as worthy of protection as any other rights. Nor should this lead to a war upon property. Property is the fruit of labor. Property is desirable, is a positive good in the world. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assisting that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

This last sentence characteristically shows Lincoln's homely, kindly common sense. His is the attitude that we ought to take. He showed the proper sense of proportion in his relative estimates of capital and labor, of human rights and the rights of wealth.

Prosperity Must Be Distributed.

The ends of good government in our democracy are to secure by genuine popular rule a high average of moral and material well being among our citizens. It has been well said that in the past we have paid attention only to the accumulation of prosperity, and that from henceforth we must pay equal attention to the proper distribution of prosperity. This is true. The only prosperity worth having is that which affects the mass of the people. We are bound to strive for the fair distribution of prosperity. But it behooves us to remember that there is no use in devising methods for the proper distribution of prosperity unless the prosperity is there to distribute. I hold it to be our duty to see that the wage worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefit of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the genuine champion of the people, who endeavors to shape the policy alike of the nation and of the several states so as to encourage legitimate honest business at the same time that he wars against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world, for of course we can only get business put on a basis of permanent prosperity when the element of injustice is taken out of it. This is the reason why I have for so many years insisted as regards our national government that it is both futile and mischievous to endeavor to correct the evils of big business by an attempt to restore business conditions as they were in the middle of the last century, before railways and telegraphs had rendered larger business organizations both inevitable and desirable.

The effort to restore such conditions and to trust for justice solely to such proposed restoration is as foolish as if we should attempt to arm our troops with the flintlocks of Washington's Continentals instead of with modern weapons of precision. Flintlock legislation of the kind that seeks to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and the effort, in so far as it accomplishes anything at all, merely means that some of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked. What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay, in so far at least as these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the cool headed and resolute determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident to thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interest of the people as a whole. We are a business people. The titlers of the soil, the wage workers, the business men—these are the three big and vitally important divisions of our population. The welfare of each division is vitally necessary to the welfare of the people as a whole. The great mass of business is, of course, done by men whose business is either small or of moderate size.

Should Be Fined Penalty.

The average business man of this type is, as a rule, a leading citizen of his community, foremost in everything

that tells for its betterment, a man whom his neighbors look up to and respect. He is in no sense dangerous to his community just because he is an integral part of his community, one of its bone and flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are intertwined with the life fibers of his fellow citizens. Yet nowadays many men of this kind when they come to make necessary trade agreements with one another and themselves in danger of becoming unwitting transgressors of the law and are at a loss to know what the law forbids and what it permits. This is all wrong. There should be a fixed governmental policy, a policy which shall clearly define and punish wrongdoing and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do. It is absurd and wicked to treat the deliberate lawbreaker as on an exact par with the man eager to obey the law, whose only desire is to find out from some competent governmental authority what the law is and then live up to it. It is absurd to endeavor to regulate business in the interest of the public by means of long drawn lawsuits without any accompaniment of administrative control and regulation and without any attempt to discriminate between the honest man who has succeeded in business because of rendering a service to the public and the dishonest man who has succeeded in business by cheating the public.

So much for the small business man and the middle sized business man. Now for big business. It is imperative to exercise over big business a control and supervision which are unnecessary as regards small business. All business must be conducted under the law and all business men, big or little, must act justly. But a wicked big interest is necessarily more dangerous to the community than a wicked little interest. "Big business" in the past has been responsible for much of the special privilege which must be unsparingly cut out of our national life. I do not believe in making mere size of and by itself criminal. The mere fact of size, however, does unquestionably carry the potentiality of such grave wrongdoing that there should be by law provision made for the strict supervision and regulation of these great industrial concerns doing an interstate business, much as we now regulate the transportation agencies which are engaged in interstate business. The anti-trust law does good in so far as it can be invoked against combinations which really are monopolies or which restrict production or which artificially raise prices. But in so far as its workings are uncertain or so it threatens corporations which have not been guilty of anti-social conduct it does harm. Moreover, it cannot by itself accomplish more than a trifling part of the governmental regulation of big business which is needed. The nation and the states must co-operate in this matter. Among the states that have entered this field Wisconsin has taken a leading place. Following Senator La Follette, a number of practical workers and thinkers in Wisconsin have turned that state into an experimental laboratory of wise governmental action in aid of social and industrial justice. They have initiated the kind of progressive government which means not merely the preservation of true democracy, but the extension of the principle of true democracy into industrialism as well as into politics. One prime reason why the state has been so successful in this policy lies in the fact that it has done justice to corporations precisely as it has exacted justice from them.

This is precisely the attitude we should take toward big business. It is the practical application of the principle of the square deal. Not only as a matter of justice, but in our own interest, we should scrupulously respect the rights of honest and decent business and should encourage it where its activities make, as they often do make, for the common good. In other words, our demand is that big business give the people a square deal and that the people give a square deal to any man engaged in big business who honestly endeavors to do what is right and proper.

On the other hand, any corporation, big or little, which has gained its position by unfair methods and by interference with the rights of others, which has raised prices or limited output in improper fashion and has been guilty of demoralizing and corrupt practices, should not only be broken up, but it should be made the business of some competent governmental body by constant supervision to see that it does not come together again, save under such strict control as to insure the community against all danger of a repetition of the bad conduct.

Control Should Be Administrative.

All business into any way or degree enters and where it proves in practice impossible totally to eliminate this element of monopoly should be carefully supervised, regulated and controlled by governmental authority, and such control should be exercised by administrative rather than by judicial officers.

In emphasizing the part of the administrative department in regulating combinations and checking absolute monopoly I do not, of course, overlook the obvious fact that the legislature and the judiciary must do their part. The legislature should make it more clear exactly what methods are illegal, and then the judiciary will be in a better position to punish adequately and relentlessly those who insist on defying the clear legislative decrees. I do not believe any absolute private monopoly is justified, but if our great combinations are properly supervised, so that immoral practices are prevented, absolute monopoly will not come to pass, as the laws of competition and efficiency are against it.

The important thing is this—that under such government recognition as we may give to that which is beneficent and wholesome in large business organizations we shall be most vigilant never to allow them to crystallize into a condition which shall make private initiative difficult. It is of the utmost importance that in the future we shall keep the broad path of opportunity just as open and easy for our children as it was for our fathers during the period which has been the glory of America's industrial history.

In a word, then, our fundamental purpose must be to secure genuine equality of opportunity. No man should receive a dollar unless that dollar has been fairly earned. Every dollar received should represent a dollar's worth of service rendered. No watering of stocks should be permitted, and it can be prevented only by close governmental supervision of all stock issues so as to prevent overcapitalization.

We stand for the rights of property, but we stand even more for the rights of man. We will protect the rights of the wealthy man, but we maintain that he holds his wealth subject to the general right of the community to regulate its business use as the public welfare requires.

Welfare of Labor.

We also maintain that the nation and the several states have the right to regulate the terms and conditions of labor, which is the chief element of wealth, directly in the interest of the common good. It is our prime duty to shape the industrial and social forces so that they may tell for the material and moral upbuilding of the farmer and the wage worker, just as they should do in the case of the business man. You, framers of this constitution, be careful so to frame it that under it the people shall leave themselves free to do whatever is necessary in order to help the farmers of the state to get for themselves and their wives and children not only the benefits of better farming, but also those of better business methods and better conditions of life on the farm.

Moreover, shape your constitutional action so that the people will be able through their legislative bodies or, failing that, by direct popular vote to provide workmen's compensation acts, to regulate the hours of labor for children and for women, to provide for their safety while at work and to prevent overwork or work under unhygienic or unsafe conditions. See to it that no restrictions are placed upon legislative powers that will prevent the enactment of laws under which your people can promote the general welfare, the common good.

So much for the ends of government, and I have, of course, merely sketched in outline what the ends should be. Now for the machinery by which these ends are to be achieved, and here again remember I only sketch in outline and do not for a moment pretend to work out in detail the methods of achieving your purposes. Let me at the outset urge upon you to remember that, while machinery is important, it is easy to overestimate its importance and, moreover, that each community has the absolute right to determine for itself what that machinery shall be, subject only to the fundamental law of the nation as expressed in the constitution of the United States. Massachusetts has the right to have appointive judges who serve during good behavior, subject to removal, not by impeachment, but by simple majority vote of the two houses of the legislature whenever the representatives of the people feel that the needs of the people require such removal. New York has the right to have a long term elective judiciary. Ohio has the right to have a short term elective judiciary without the recall. California, Oregon and Arizona have each and every one of them the right to have a short term elective judiciary with the recall. Personally of the four systems I prefer the Massachusetts one if addition be made to it as I hereinafter indicate.

In the first place, I believe in the short ballot. You cannot get good service from the public servant if you cannot see him, and there is no more effective way of hiding him than by mixing him up with a multitude of others so that they are none of them important enough to catch the eye of the average workaday citizen. The crook in public life is not ordinarily the man whom the people themselves elect directly to a highly important and responsible position. The type of boss who has made the name of politician odious rarely himself runs for high elective office, and if he does and is elected the people have only themselves to blame. The professional politician and the professional lobbyist thrive most rankly under a system which provides a multitude of elective officers, of such divided responsibility and of such obscurity that the public knows and can know but little as to their duties and the way they perform them.

Direct Nominations.

I believe in providing for direct nominations by the people, including therein direct preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions. Not as a matter of theory, but as a matter of plain and proved experience, we find that the convention system, while it often records the popular will, is also often used by adroit politicians as a method of thwarting the popular will. In other words, the existing machinery for nominations is cumbersome and is not designed to secure the real expression of the popular desire.

I believe in the election of United States senators by direct vote. Just as actual experience convinced our people that presidents should be elected (as they now are in practice, although not in theory) by direct vote

of the people instead of by indirect vote through an untrammelled electoral college, so actual experience has convinced us that senators should be elected by direct vote of the people instead of indirectly through the various legislatures.

I believe in the initiative and the referendum, which should be used not to destroy representative government, but to correct it whenever it becomes misrepresentative. Here again I am concerned not with theories, but with actual facts. If in any state the people are themselves satisfied with their present representative system then it is, of course, their right to keep that system unchanged, and it is nobody's business but theirs. But in actual practice it has been found in very many states that legislative bodies have not been responsive to the popular will; therefore I believe that the state should provide for the possibility of direct popular action in order to make good such legislative failure.

Recall of Judges.

As to the recall, I do not believe that there is any great necessity for it as regards short term elective officers. On abstract grounds I was originally inclined to be hostile to it. I know of one case where it was actually used with mischievous results. On the other hand, in three cases in municipalities on the Pacific coast which have come to my knowledge it was used with excellent results. I believe it should be generally provided, but with such restrictions as will make it available only when there is a widespread and genuine public feeling among a majority of the voters.

There remains the question of the recall of judges. One of the ablest jurists in the United States, a veteran in service to the people, recently wrote me as follows on this subject:

"There are two causes of the agitation for the recall as applied to judges. First, the administration of justice has withdrawn from life and become artificial and technical. The recall is not so much a recall of judges from office as it is a recall of the administration of justice back to life, so that it shall become, as it ought to be, the most efficient of all agencies for making this earth a better place to live in. Judges have set their rules above life. Like the Pharisees of old, they have said, 'The people be accursed, they know not the law (that is, our rule)'. Courts have repeatedly defeated the aroused moral sentiment of a whole commonwealth. Take the example of the St. Louis bondholders. Their guilt was plain and in the main confessed. The whole state was aroused and outraged. By an instinct that goes to the very foundation of all social order they demanded that the guilty be punished. The bondholders were convicted, but the supreme court of Missouri, never questioning their guilt, set their conviction aside upon purely technical grounds. The same thing occurred in California. Nero, fiddling over burning Rome, was a patriot and a statesman in comparison with judges who thus trifle with and frustrate the aroused moral sentiment of a great people, for that sentiment is politically the vital breath of both state and nation. It is to recall the administration of justice back from such practices that the recent agitation has arisen.

"Second, by the abuse of the power to declare laws unconstitutional the courts have become a lawmaking instead of a law enforcing agency. Here again the settled will of society to correct confessed evils has been set at naught by those who place metaphysics above life. It is the courts, not the constitutions, that are at fault. It is only by the process which James Russell Lowell when answering the critics of Lincoln called 'pettifoggery' the constitution that constitutions which were designed to protect society can thus be made to defeat the common good. Here again the recall is a recall of the administration of justice back from academic refinements to social service."

An independent and upright judiciary which fearlessly stands for the right, even against popular clamor, but which also understands and sympathizes with popular needs, is a great asset of popular government. There is no public servant and no private man whom I place above a judge of the best type and very few whom I rank beside him. I believe in the cumulative value of the law and in its value as an impersonal, disinterested basis of control. I believe in the necessity for the courts' interpretation of the law as law without the power to change the law or to substitute some other thing than law for it. But I agree with every great jurist, from Marshall downward, when I say that every judge is bound to consider two separate elements in his decision of a case, one the terms of the law and the other the conditions of actual life to which the law is to be applied. Only by taking both of these elements into account is it possible to apply the law as its spirit and intent demand that it be applied. Both law and life are to be considered in order that the law and the constitution shall become, in John Marshall's words, "a living instrument and not a dead letter."

Justice between man and man, between the state and its citizens, is a living thing, whereas legislative justice is a dead thing. Moreover, never forget that the judge is just as much the servant of the people as any other official. Of course he must act conscientiously. So must every other official. He must not do anything wrong because there is popular clamor for it any more than under similar circumstances a governor or a legislator or a public utilities commissioner should do wrong. Each must follow his conscience, even though to do so costs him his place. But in their turn the people must follow their conscience, and when they have definitely decided

on a given policy they must have public servants who will carry out that policy.

Impeachment a Failure.

Keep clearly in mind the distinction between the end and the means to attain that end. Our aim is to get the type of judge that I have described, to keep him on the bench as long as possible and to keep off the bench and, if necessary, take off the bench the wrong type of judge. Under the conditions set forth in the extract from the letter given above I would personally have favored the recall of the judges both in California and in Missouri, for no damage that could have been done by the recall would have equaled the damage done to the community by judges whose conduct had revolted not only the spirit of justice, but the spirit of common sense. I do not believe in adopting the recall save as a last resort, when it has become clearly evident that no other course will achieve the desired result. But either the recall will have to be adopted or else it will have to be made much easier than it now is to get rid not merely of a bad judge, but of a judge who, however virtuous, has grown so out of touch with social needs and facts that he is unfit longer to render good service on the bench. It is nonsense to say that impeachment meets the difficulty. In actual practice we have found that impeachment does not work; that unfit judges stay on the bench in spite of it. Impeachment as a remedy for the ills of which the people justly complain is a complete failure. A quicker, a more summary, remedy is needed.

But there is one kind of recall in which I very earnestly believe and the immediate adoption of which I urge. There are sound reasons for being cautious about the recall of a good judge who has rendered an unwise and improper decision. Every public servant, no matter how valuable, and not omitting Washington or Lincoln or Marshall, at times makes mistakes; therefore we should be cautious about recalling the judge, and we should be cautious about interfering in any way with the judge in decisions which he makes in the ordinary course as between individuals. But when a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. We should hold the judiciary in all respect, but it is both absurd and degrading to make a fetish of a judge or of any one else. Abraham Lincoln said in his first inaugural: "If the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the supreme court . . . the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the courts or the judges." Lincoln actually applied in successful fashion the principle of the recall in the Dred Scott case.

Trust the People.

Many eminent lawyers who more or less frankly disbelieve in our entire American system of government for, by and of the people violently antagonize this proposal. They believe and sometimes assert that the American people are not fitted for popular government and that it is necessary to keep the judiciary "independent of the majority or of all the people," that there must be no appeal to the people from the decision of a court in any case and that therefore the judges are to be established as sovereign rulers over the people. I take absolute issue with all those who hold such a position. I regard it as a complete negation of our whole system of government, and if it became the dominant position in this country it would mean the absolute upsetting of both the rights and the rule of the people. If the American people are not fit for popular government and if they should of right be the servants and not the masters of the men whom they themselves put in office, then Lincoln's work was wasted and the whole system of government upon which this great democratic republic rests is a failure. I believe, on the contrary, with all my heart, that the American people are fit for complete self government and that in spite of all our failings and shortcomings we of this republic have more nearly realized than any other people on earth the ideal of justice attained through genuine popular rule. If the courts have the final say on all legislative acts and if no appeal can be from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people. The only tenable excuse for such a position is the frank avowal that the people lack sufficient intelligence and morality to be fit to govern themselves. In other words, those who take this position hold that the people have enough intelligence to frame and adopt a constitution, but not enough intelligence to apply and interpret the constitution which they have themselves made.

I do not say that the people are infallible, but I do say that our whole history shows that the American people are more often sound in their decisions than is the case with any of the governmental bodies to which, for their convenience, they have delegated portions of their power. Just as the people and not the supreme court under Chief Justice Taney were wise in their decisions of the vital questions of their day, so I hold that now the American people as a whole have shown themselves wiser than the courts in the way they have approached and dealt with such vital questions of our day as those concerning the proper control of big corporations and of securing their rights to industrial workers.